PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,322—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wilmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Partitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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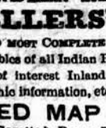
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,109	12th July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1,50	Rs. 925

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Cassoom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 30, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	M. Saporite		21st June 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

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Cassoom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 26, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colapellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	30th June.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th June, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 3rd June, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 10th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permittiog.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *vis* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 2nd June, 1898.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,132	Kiene	10th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. OBRA 5,264	On or about the 30th June.

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BOMBAY.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE.
MONSOON RATES
From June 1st to September 30th.
Please apply to MANAGER.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
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TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

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BOTTLED BY
FOSTER AND STONE

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—DUBLIN STOUT.—

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MESSIEURS GRUBER ET CIE.'S
CELEBRATED BOCK ALE,
As used in the Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Europe.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs.	a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7	0
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR ATTFIELD'S CERTIFICATE
attached to each bottle affords conclusive evidence that
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
contains NOTHING which can injure the MOST DELICATE SKIN.

It is a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND and is ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM THE OBJECTIONABLE AND INJURIOUS CHEMICALS such as PARAFFIN, LEAD, SULPHUR, &c., now so extensively used in HAIR PREPARATIONS and many of which after first forcing the growth leave the hair in a state of COLLAPSE and DECAY.

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The FINEST DRESSING MADE for EVERY PURPOSE.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.

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A COMPLETE FOOD,
Affording at once an enriching Stimulant FOR THE BLOOD and an aid to the growth and reconstruction of THE BONY TISSUES of the body.

UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED
IN ANŒMIA in young and rapidly growing persons in ladies after prolonged nursing and other causes of bodily exhaustion.
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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	"
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—WHISKY.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM AND CO.
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Charles Clark's, the Story of an Ocean Tramp. Illustrated	4 8
Amelia E. Bair's New Novel. A Knight of the Nets	2 0
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Paul Kruger and his Times, by F. Reginald Statham, with Portrait and Map	5 10

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The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1898.

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MEDICINE CHESTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FILLED WITH THE FINEST DRUGS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TENDERS are invited for ONE DOUBLE FLUED LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, 100 lbs. Working Pressure, but with Shell Plates 5-8" thick, and Internal Flues Plates 9-2, thick.

Without Galloway Tubes.

All Fittings and Connections of the LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

Apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice of sale appearing in the "Bombay Gazette" Newspaper of the 18th May last in Suit No. 215 of 1896, High Court, NASARWANJI RUSTOMJI CHOWKSIEE vs. FRAMJI HOSHANGJI KHARAS, of certain property with the Distillery sheds standing thereon, situate at Mora-Bunder in Uran, Kolaba District, and bounded on the North by the Distillery of Cooverjee Eduljee Umrigar and Beramjee Eduljee Umrigar. Notice is hereby given that the said property is now held by the said Cooverjee Eduljee Umrigar and Beramjee E. Umrigar under a certain Lease dated the 7th March, 1898, for a period of 31 years commencing from 22nd June, 1891, at the monthly rent of Rs. 20, and subject to the provisions of the said Lease. Any sale therefore of the said property will be subject to the said Lease.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Solicitors for Cooverjee Eduljee Umrigar and Beramjee E. Umrigar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of June next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attornies if any to REGINALD MURRAY, of No. 11, Hare Street, in the Town of Calcutta, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attornies or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal at such times as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit at any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 5th day of JULY proximo, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, is APPOINTED for HEARING and ADJUDICATING upon the Debts and Claims—Dated this 27th day of May, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator,

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 156 OF 1898.

In the Matter of KHIMJI LUDHA, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of LUDHA DOSA and RUNCHORDAS SUNDARJI Executors of the last Will and Testament of SHIVJI SUNDARJI, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Ladha Dosa and Runchoddas SUNDARJI was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Khimji Ludha has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Second day of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of June, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD. SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd June, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will be run on MONDAY next, the 6th June, 1898, for the convenience of passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandala and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-25 railway time.

This train will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla.

First, second and third class passengers will be booked at the usual rates.

Reserved accommodation will be given on this train only and not on the daily 6 a.m. train from Poona.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 2nd June, 1898.

NOTICES.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE SINI-KHARGPUR SECTION OF THE SINI-HOWRAH EXTENSION.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India the following stations between SINI and KHARGPUR for MIDNAPUR will be OPENED for Goods traffic from 1st June in local booking, and from 1st July for Passengers and through booking of Goods with Foreign Railways and also for paid message traffic :—

Gomharra	11 miles from Sini.
Kalimati	18 "
Asanboni	26 "
Moholia	34 "
Ghatsila	40 "
Nursinghur	47 "
Chakulia	60 "
Gidni	67 "
Jhargram	77 "
Surdiah	86 "
Kalaikundah	95 "
Khargpur (for Midnapur).	100 "

Information regarding rates and fares can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 28th May, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

OLD STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER AND SCRAP TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, for the purchase of any quantity.

The Material now lying at General Stores Depot, Parel, and at Branch Stores Loco. Workshops, Parel, to be seen on application to the undersigned.

Forms of tenders can be obtained from the office of the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd June, 1898.

WILLIAM CANNON WILLIAMSON AND JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Liverpool District, made in the matter of the Estate of Joseph Williamson, deceased, and in an action wherein William Elworthy and others are plaintiffs and Mary Scott Elworthy and Elizabeth Williamson are defendants (1898 W. No. 90) William Cannon Williamson and Joseph Williamson, the younger sons of the late Joseph Williamson, who died on the 1st June, 1855, at 13, Huskisson Street, Liverpool, if living or (if dead) their legal personal representatives and if either the said William Cannon Williamson or Joseph Williamson the younger, died intestate the persons claiming to be his next of kin according to the statutes for the distribution of intestate's estates living at the time of his decease or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said next of kin as are now dead are by their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Registrar of the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 9, Cook Street, Liverpool, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1898, at 11-0 of the clock in the forenoon, at the said chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

NOTE.—It is believed that the said William Cannon Williamson died at Kingston, Wisconsin, in the United States of America, on or about the 14th day of January, 1857, and that the said Joseph Williamson, the younger, died at Calcutta, in or about the year 1863.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1898.

F WILLIS TAYLOR,
Registrar.

TOOLMIN LAWRENCE & SHIELD,
25, Lord Street, Liverpool,
Solicitors for plaintiffs.

WANTED.

WANTED, AN ASSISTANT ENGINE-DRIVER, for the Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, on a Salary of Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 40, and free quarters. Preference will be given to candidates passed in the Boiler Examination and who have had previous experience on driving fixed Steam Engines, particularly Worthington Hydraulic Pump Engines.

Application with copies of testimonials should be addressed as to reach the Undersigned not later than 15th June, 1898.

W. B. STARKY,
Executive Engineer,
Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, C.P.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, must be a single man and prepared to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club. He will be required to take up the duties about the 1st of August 1898.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to Board and Quarters.

Applications with qualification and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE : Rs. 6 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder.—Dr. W. W. WHITE, of Calcutta, will D. V., ADDRESS TWO MEETINGS in the above Rooms at 5-30 p.m., and 8-45 p.m., respectively, TO-NIGHT. Subject at 5-30 p.m. Prayer. Open to all.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay

DR. JAEGER HOSIERY.—Gents' Pure Wool SHIRTS, Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

PRINCESS LIQUEUR WHISKY.—The most delicious WHISKY ever imported to India. Rs. 30 per dozen. Rs. 28 for 3 dozen and upwards. From Messrs. D. BYRAMJEE, F. & Co., Mody Bay, Goal Street ombay.

TO LET.—Middle Colaba opposite Post Office, airy and commodious TOP FLOOR of Bungalow lately occupied by Mrs. Elliott. Apply within, care of M. R. KHARAS.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED An Experienced ENGINEER to Superintend Hydraulic Cotton Presses and Ginning Factories, a Parsee or Native Gentleman preferred, He must understand thoroughly the working of all the Machinery, Apply stating terms to Messrs. HARMUKHROY GOBIND RAM, Cotton Merchants, Khurja, N. W. P.

WANTED An Experienced DRAFTSMANI on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, River Indus District, Karachi.

ALL our Celestinas are expressly made to our order by Messrs. Murdoch and Co. London, with electro galvanized leather cloth, and no insects can injure them.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—New Furnishing SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Hornby Road.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MANGOES! Bombay MANGOES ALPHONSO Rs. 12 and PYRKE Rs. 8 per 100, each kind. Apply sharp to TUKINA, Bazaar Agent, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English on Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

NEW CAPS.—Smart Styles, Gent's Tweed Caps, Silk Lined, the best and latest patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mankantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemical pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "dead tired," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swelling of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Carlton Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

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HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

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READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent

Hornby Road.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Agr. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

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LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opend for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAWLINS, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYON

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,242 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & L.d. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	17·50
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Akbar	500	200	200	14	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Ort	150	8,500	500	25-4-98	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khaugaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Manmadapur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	355
Munmar M	100	250	a	15	20
New Berar	1, 00	500	00	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	4, 80	125	...5	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales, a bapathy (Bellary)	130	600	(	20	400xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	7	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	40,	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollon Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000,	10	dvd Rs55	1,090
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	10	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	5	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,035
Bombay Dye Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Steam Mills	4,000	500	500	50	1,200xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct	3 0
Empire of India Life Ass. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Karrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	183
Maroka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	127
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasner & Co.	2,000	500	250	60	102
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		
Stephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 1-2
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	7 F	1,000	000	Nil.	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	49
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	4
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	80xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	s. 2.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs45	1,630
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	123
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	490
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hirabhai	700	1,000	1,000	40	980
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg. Co.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
China Manu. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	200
Jowraj Bailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.	675
Leopold	3, 00	1,000	133	dvd Rs.45	222
Lord Reay Mfg.	4,5	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,932 1-2
Managon	5,000	...	250	dvd Rs. 5	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2.	400
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs30	325
Proprietary Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1131
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5.	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	581
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.9	500
Venishanker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	300	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550,	1,000,	1,000,	Nil	2125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	25
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	..	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	,,	24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-4
Do. do. new	,,	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-3
Sovereigns	,,	15-2
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar silver 17	,,	73-2
Do. 178	,,	73-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h, 22m. Sun sets 6h, 34m. High Water 10-24 m., 10-2a Low Water 3-27m. 4-7s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Ordnance Dance.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for May, daily average attendance 111, admissions 1,429, and prevailing diseases fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule, 5 viz.,—1s. 4d. per rupee.

THEFT AT THE OFFICES OF THE B. & P. S. N. COMPANY.—A report has been made to the Police, by the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, that Rs. 855 in currency notes had been stolen from the office safe between the 28th and 31st ultimo. The safe was found open and was probably left unlocked.

SERIOUSLY BURNT ON KATAL-KI-RAT.—On Tuesday night, one Tukia Kadershah was performing evolutions with sticks and torches while marching with a procession, when his clothes accidentally caught fire from the torch and he was severely burnt about the arms and body. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—On Tuesday afternoon one Sorabji Hormusji, a Parsee and three other Hindu labourers were working on a scaffolding, erected in the compound of the Peeroo Mahomed Mill, at Haines Road, when the scaffolding gave way precipitating the labourers on to the ground. The Parsee was seriously injured and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. The other labourers sustained slight injuries.

BURGLARY AT BHINDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Ahmed bin Haroon, a Mahomedan residing on the first floor of a house at Bhindy Bazaar Road, locked the door of his room at 8 o clock on Tuesday evening and went out to see the Mohurrum. When he returned home at 3 o'clock on the following morning he found the room had been broken into by forcing open the lock on the door. On making an examination of the contents of the room, he discovered a box broken open and carriery notes of the value of Rs. 610 carried away therefrom.

INFRINGEMENT OF A POLICE REGULATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. H. Sauders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Hiraji Dalloomian with contravening on the 1st instant the sixth clause of a Mohurrum permit granted to him by the Commissioner of Police. The rule infringed by the accused was to the effect that the taboo should not be taken out after 3 o'clock on night of "katal-ki-rat." The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 50.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, 5-45 p.m.:—

Japanese Mazurka	La Mousme ..... Ganne
Overture	Sunlight and Shade ..... Parker
Selection	La figlia del Reggimento .. Donizetti
Walzer	Ander Schonen Blauen Donau ..... Strauss
Reminiscences of Offenbach	..... Winterbottom
Galop	Vivacity ..... Coraggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Sonapore Burning ground touching the death of Mulchund Vichaldas, a Hindu lad, aged five years, son of a clerk employed in the service of Mr. Dawasji Byramji Setna, a pleader, and residing on the first floor of a house at Kalbadevi Road. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the father was reading a book in his room and deceased was playing near a window with a book in his hand. The book fell out of the deceased's hand and in attempting to look for it out of the window, he lost his balance and fell out on to the road below. When picked up, the boy was unconscious, bleeding from a wound on the head and was taken into the house. He was not removed to any hospital, but treated at home. He however never came to himself again and died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FATALLY KICKED BY A HORSE.—An enquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Nabi Burson, aged twenty-five years, a coachman in the service of a gentleman employed in the Bombay Tramway Company and residing in his master's stables at Colaba. About 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning deceased was removing litter from under the horse, when the animal kicked him on the abdomen, knocking him down. He was placed in a gharry and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that the abdomen was much distended, painful and tender. His temperature rose and he grew worse and died on the following day in the evening. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to peritonitis following the internal injuries to the abdomen, caused by a kick from a horse. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

A STEAMSHIP STEWARD FOUND DEAD.—William Gibbs, aged forty years, a European, employed as a Steward on board the steamship Naples, now lying in the Victoria Dock, was on Wednesday last found lying dead in his cabin by the master of the vessel. From an inquiry held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased on board the steamer, it appears that deceased did not partake for the officers of the vessel on Tuesday evening and when the chief officer went to the cabin he found Gibbs lying therein. When asked what was the matter with him he replied that he was not feeling well and that the heat was intolerable. When visited again by the chief officer, a few hours after deceased said that he was feeling better and would be all right. However, as he did not bring the cup of coffee to the master of the vessel the following day as usual the latter went into the cabin and found Gibbs lying dead on the settee. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

TORTURING AN ANIMAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chotu Abdoo, a hack victoria driver, was charged by Inspector Sloane with torturing his horse at 1 a.m. on Monday last. The accused, it might be remembered, had complained to Mr. Slater the other day that his license as well as his horse had been detained by Inspector Sloane and that the Inspector did not appear to prosecute him on Monday. It appeared from the evidence given by Inspector Sloane that the accused was seen driving his horse at the time mentioned with five passengers in his gharry near Crawford Market. The passengers were ordered to get out. The driver was told to take his horse home as he was lame and to bring it to court the following morning at 8 o'clock. The accused failed to turn up at the appointed time. He was subsequently seen that day and again told to come to court on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, but he again failed to do this. The police then made inquiries about him at Surti Mohola, which was his address according to his licence. But he was not to be found there. He was ultimately found at Oomercary. The accused was fined Rs. 5. The Magistrate asked the accused if it was true that his horse had been detained in police custody. The accused said it was not the case, but on the contrary he had on his own motion brought the horse into the court.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE thirty-fourth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon in the Fort premises of the company, Mr. Alexander McKenzie presiding. On the suggestion of the chairman, the report and the accounts made up to the 31st of March 1898 and circulated among the shareholders was taken as read. The chairman then proposed the adoption of the report, which has already appeared in these columns. Mr. Nusserwanji Hirjeebhoy Patel, in seconding the proposition, said the satisfactory results reflected great credit on the management of the company, and which entitled the board of directors to the best thanks of the shareholders. The chairman, in endorsing the expressions of Mr. N. H. Patel, congratulated Mr. William Carter, the general manager, and his staff on the satisfactory results attained by the company for the year, considering the season they had passed The report was adopted, a dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared, and Mr. Alexander McKenzie, who retired by rotation but was eligible for re-election was re-elected as a director of the company. The firm of Messrs. Ferguson and Irwin and Mr. Hugh S Symons were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. A bonus of half-a-month's pay was voted to the employes of the company, and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, board of directors, and Mr. William Carter, the general manager of the company. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Sold by Medicine Dealers every where at is. 6d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours nding 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, & 1st Nagpada	0	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	6	11
Total	2	8	84
Total plague deaths to date	30,141	26,036	
Total same date last year	6	5	75

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 1st June:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Previously reported	153	130	10
Fresh	0	2	0
Total	153	132	8

ABOLITION OF QUARANTINE.

The services of Lieutenant W. J. W. Brackenbury, 5th Bombay Infantry, on special Plague duty in the Palanpur State, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the General Department (Plague.)

The services of Lieutenant C. H. Rowcroft, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

The services of the following officers have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India:—Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Gwyther, M.B., C.M., and Surgeon-Lieutenant W. W. Clemesha, M.B., B.S.

It is notified that until further orders there shall be no detention of through passengers at Bandra A'nand, Ahmedabad, Kalyan, Manmad, Bhusaval, Poona, Sholapur, Dhond and Londa, unless the individual is suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, or is accompanying such an individual. There will however be medical inspection and the disinfection of such clothing or kit as the officer in charge considers to be dirty and dangerous

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Monday and Tuesday was 4 and 7 while on the same dates last year it was 7 and 1. The total mortality for the month of May of Lower Damaun was 137 being 134 deaths from plague, one from fever, one starvation and one leprosy. Of these 56 (27 males and 29 females) were Mahomedans 14 (9 males and 5 females) Durjis, 14 (10 males and 4 females) dooblas 12 (9 males and 3 females) machis 4 (3 males and 1 female) Koombhars, 4 (2 males and 2 females) Khatris, 3 (1 male and 2 females) Parsees, 3 (2 males and 1 femal) Kadias, 3 (1 male and 2 females) Banias, 3 (1 male 12 females) Christians, 3 Dhobis, 3 Dheds, 2 Sonis, 2 Sootars 2 Ravalias, 2 Golas, 1 Koli 1 Mochi 1 Khambata, 1 Dhoria, 1 Bhavsar, 1 Bhundari and 1 Lohana. The total mortality for the month of the previous year was 500.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND. 1898.

Donations received and promised up to date:—Mr. Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Aga Sultan, Rs. 350; Rai Dhanji Nanji Petit, Rs. 300; Mr. Abdool Alli Karrimbhoy, Rs. 250; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Rs. 100; Mr. Pramchand Roychund, Rs. 100; A European Gentleman, Rs. 100; Anonymous, Rs. 50; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Rs. 500; Mr. Hajee Haroon Sidick, Rs. 100; Mr. Dorabjee Curtsejee Patell, Rs. 51; Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, Rs. 51; Rao Bahadur Vhellabhai Haridas, Rs. 50; Mr. L. P. Russell, Rs. 100; Mr. H. N. Alexander, Rs. 50; Mr. R. S. Brown, Rs. 50; Mr. H. Cuthey, Rs. 100; Disputed amount between Talfer and Customer, Rs. 4-8 Shett Dolundas, Rs. 150; Messrs. Richardson, and Cruddas, Rs. 500; Messrs. Khanoo Mukanjee Sons and Co., Rs. 250; the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, Rs. 25; Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Martin, Rs. 100; Sir James Campbell, K.C.I.E., Rs. 250; Mr. Gokuldas Jeychund, Rs. 25; Y. Z., 150; Mr. L. Penny, Rs. 25; Mr. Basil Scott, Rs. 100; Mr. F. S. Little, Rs. 100; Messrs Lund and Blockley, Rs. 100; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Rs. 100; Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Rs. 100; Mr. T. Ralph Douse, Rs. 250; Mr. H. M. Phipson, Rs. 100; Mr. Christopher B. Lynch, Rs. 50; Captain C. H. C. Hayman, Rs. 20; the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 250; Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Ardesir Sorabjee Dastoor Framdinaa, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Rs. 100; the Hon. Mr. Balchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Rs. 25; A Benevolent Parsee Gentleman, Rs. 150; A Sympathiser, Rs. 25; Mr. E. Greenwood, Rs. 50; W. A. R., Rs. 15; the Hon. Mr. H. M. Thompson, Rs. 50; Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Ardesir P. Cama, Rs. 50; Messrs. George Service and Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Rs. 100; Mr. G. H. Farran, Rs. 50; Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 250; the Hon. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, Rs. 100; Lieut.-Colonel Stevens, Rs. 50; Mr. Francis Freeman, Rs. 100; Mr. J. R. Greaves, Rs. 250; Mr. A. K. Leslie, Rs. 100; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Rs. 50; Mr. William M. Bell, Rs. 25; Mr. J. E. Young, Rs. 10; from a Friend of Sufferers from Plague, Rs. 10; Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clerk, Rs. 250; Mr. Shamrao Vithal, Rs. 20; Mr. M. P. Barve, Rs. 5; Sir George Cotton, Rs. 250; Major G. Davidson, R.E., Rs. 100; Messrs. Gell and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Hormusjee N. Vacha, Rs. 50; Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Rs. 200; Major A. Hildebrand, Rs. 100; Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Rs. 500; Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Barucha, Rs. 500; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Rs. 100; Merwanjee Rustomjee, Rs. 50; Mr. J. Monteath, Rs. 100; Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dossabhai K. Pateil, Rs. 25; Sir Charles F. Farran, Kt., Rs. 200; Surgeon-Major General G. Bainbridge, Rs. 100; Mr. G. W. Sweet, Rs. 49; Mr. J. L. Symons, Rs. 50; Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Rs. 25; Mr. P. B. Savile, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. A. S. Moriarcy, Rs. 50; Rev. G. H. Lewis, Rs. 25; Mr. Hormusjee E. Ableess, Rs. 25; Meherbai Hormusjee Ableess, in memory of her mother Khursedbai Cawasha Mama, Rs. 25; Motibai daughter of Hormusjee Eduljee Ableess, in memory of her husband, Mr. D. Ableess, Rs. 25; Messrs. Wallace and Co., Rs. 1,000; A Hindoo Sympathiser, Rs. 150; Mr. Chand Hussein, Rs. 150; A Parsee Gentleman, Rs. 100; H. H. B., Rs. 100; E. H. V., Rs. 50; Mr. M. C. Muizban, Rs. 50; Mr. H. H. Wincen, Rs. 100; Mr. Sassoon J. David, Rs. 100; Messrs. Narsey Nairsey Lalraj and Co., Rs. 75; Mr. J. Walsh, Rs. 10; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Rs. 500; Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Heerjibhai Dadabhoy Ableess, Rs. 25; Mr. Bezonjee Hormusjee Ableess, Rs. 50; Inoculate, Rs. 100; Prince K. S. Samatsingjee of Palitana, Rs. 100; Mr. A. Wingate, Rs. 100; the Hon. Mr. A. Strachey, Rs. 100; Mr. Shaik Adam Essoofbhoy, Rs. 101; Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Rs. 50; Mr. Nowabzada Nusroolakhan, Rs. 50; Mr. Narayan Wishwanath Mundlick, Rs. 50; Mr. Perozshaw B. H. Mody, Rs. 25; Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Ableess, Rs. 20; A Sympathiser, Rs. 6; Offertory, St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, Rs. 52-15-4; A Parsee Sympathiser, Rs. 5; Dr. Ismail Janmahomed and Mr. Ratanjee P. Sirdarwala, Rs. 50; Mr. Burjorjee Manockjee Patel, Rs. 25; the Hon. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, Rs. 25; the Hon. Mr. Vizbhucandas Atmaram, Rs. 200; Mr. J. A. Grant, Rs. 50; Mr. J. C. G. Bowan, Rs. 50; Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Rs. 250; Mr. L. Cama, in memory of the late Mr. C. N. Cama, Rs. 5; Dr. D. A. deMonte, Rs. 50; Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. Rs. 250; Mr. M. B. Tredjee, Rs. 150; Mr. J. H. Sleigh Rs. 100; Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hassum Bhalloo, Rs. 100; Mr. Arthur G. Chukarbutty, Rs. 10); Tata's clerks, Rs. 33-8; Mr. Cumroodin Amiroodin, Rs. 25; Mr. N. H. Pathuck, Rs. 50; A Navsari Zoroastrian, Rs. 10. Miss Abercrombie, Rs. 25; A Friend of Sufferers from Plague, Rs. 10; Mr K. G. Desai, Rs. 50; Offertory, Holy Trinity Church, per Rev. C. Gilder, Rs. 16-4-6; Lodge Eastern Star, Rs. 50; "M.," Thana, Rs. 50; Prior de Saone and Co., Rs. 100; E. A. R., Rs. 1-14; Mr. F. Y. Smith, Rs. 50; C. D. M., Rs. 15; Lieut. Col. F. L. Jones, Rs. 10; Mr. Kanyalal Abeerchund, Rs. 200; Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Karanja, Rs. 5; Rev. M. H. Mody, Rs. 10; H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Rs. 100; Ottawa U. S. A. Rs. 3-14-0; Lukhamsee Nappoo, Rs. 25; Conscience Money, Rs. 10; The Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C. I. E., Rs. 148-13-3; Robert Slater, Esq., Rs. 105; A friend of sufferers from plague, Rs. 10:—Total Rupees 17275-5-1

MAN'S INGRATITUDE.—We have it on Shakespeare's authority that the winter wind is not more unkind than man's ingratitude. In many cases this is unfortunately only too true. There are times, however, when the benifit received is so great that ingratitude becomes impossible. When life is rendered a burden to us by sickness, and someone comes and restores us to healthy, we should be base indeed to feel ungrateful. Thus, millions are to-day grateful to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which have cured them of all stomach and liver troubles, bad-headache, flatulency, indigestion and low spirits, and cleared their systems of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and all similar ailments.

CROPS AND SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 31st May 1898 were published in yesterdays "Government Gazette.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 30th May 9 feet 3 inches against 12 feet 4 inches on same date last year Division of rabi crops has been almost completed. Harvesting of adawah crop has been commenced in many places. Preparations and sowings for the ensuing kharif season continue. Seeds have commenced to germinate in some pieces. Want of water is felt in Jati and Sujawal. There was rain in three talukas: maximum 24 cents in Johi. The agricultural stock are healthy, Fodder is scarce in Kohistan. Prices of food-grains are steady. There was a slight earthquake shock on the 25th May at Gharo and Sakro, but it caused no damage.

Shikarpur.—River is unusually low, being 4 feet 5 inches against 7 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Threshing and removal of rabi crops continue. Operations for the ensuing kharif season are in progress. Locusts appeared in Kakar Taluka, but caused no damage. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues in four talukas. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season are progressing in seven talukas. The rainfall measured 25 cents in Moro, Water entered Fuleli and Sarfrazwah in the Hyderabad Taluka as well as the canals in the Tandobago, Badin and Naushahro talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of rabi crops is progressing. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season have been commenced. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of jowari and wheat have fallen by 12 and 2 chataks respectively, while the price of rice has risen by 4 chataks per rupee. The river is abnormally low.

Thar and Parkar.—There was rain measuring 10 cents in Mirpur Khas. Wheat has been injured by rust in Sanghar. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of rice and bajri and 17-1-2 and 17 seers respectively per rupee. The water-supply in the canals is generally scanty and some of them are dry.

Ahmedabad.—Land is being manured for the ensuing season. Fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 16 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 13 seers 10 tolas, of wheat 10 seers 20 tolas, and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Preparations for Kharif cultivation are progressing. The agricultural stock are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient. Prices are sastationary.

Kaira.—For week ending 30th May 1898.—Rabi crops are being reaped. Land is being prepared for the next season. This supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice 9 seers per supee.

Broach.—Land is being prepared for the next season. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—preparation of land for the ensuing season is in progress. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week measured 52 cents at Chopda, 2 cents at Bhusawal and 25 cents at Jalgaon. Threshing of Kharif and rabi crops continues in two talukas. Preparation of land for the ensuing season is in progress through out the

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 245 of 1896.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Framjee Hosangjee Kharas and others .....Defendants.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates and places hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned valuable landed properties in 13 lots, by order of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey and Framjee Hosangjee Kharas, the surviving Trustees of a Gujerati writing of settlement, dated 17th July, 1889, made by one Hosangjee Hormusjee Kharas, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1897.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd Day of June, 1898, at 3 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 2.

All those 3 several places of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at the proposed Foras Road, near the Textile Mill, in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2267 and 2962, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3037 and Street No. 50A, all which pieces of land contain by admeasurement 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the property of E. A. Wadia, in part by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and in part by the property of Gasinath Dewjee Dhuru, on or towards the west in part by the said properties of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and C. D. Limrus and in part by the property of N. N. Wadia, on or towards the north by the proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the New Century Mill; the second of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property bearing new Survey No. 1953, on or towards the west by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on or towards the north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road; and the third of which pieces of land is bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., or towards the west and north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m. on the premises—LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, with two chawls standing thereon, situate on DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2639, 2947, and 2948, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2468, and Street No. 351, containing by admeasurement 3,700 square yards more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by a public water-course, on or towards the west by DeLisle Road, on or towards the north by a public water-course, and on or towards the south by the property of Ruttonbai, widow.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 4

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground situate at DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2947 and 2948 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2344, and Street No. 550 and 552, containing by admeasurement 5702 square yards more or less and bounded on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the west by the Wadia Mill, on or towards the north partly by a tank and on or towards the south by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m. on the premises.—LOT No. 5.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate near DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2643, containing by admeasurement 630 square yards more or less, and bounded on or towards the east, north and south by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and on or towards the west by a public water-course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the plaintiff, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 5 SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, in pursuance of Section 17 of the Presidency Bank's Act, 1876, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of Meherally Mahomed Chinoy (now an insolvent), subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale, 5 shares in the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 500 each, Nos. 10725, 10726, 10727, 10728, and 10729, respectively, standing in the name of the said insolvent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 mahogany semi-grand piano by John Broadwood.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp.
1 second hand cottage and 1 square piano.
Household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, whatnot, meat safe, cushioned sofas and chairs, easy chairs, marble table, teapoys, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and washand tables, etc.
40 cases Kinkaid Castle Scotch Whisky, 3 and 5 stars.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 dog-cart recently done up, and harness.
2 bicycles lady's and gentleman's complete.
1 gentleman's bicycle diamond framed.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS SITUATE AT MINGOOT" MANDLY, PAREL, CLOSE TO THE TEXTILE MILL.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Pandoo Padman Patel, the transferee of the mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Antonio Pascoal Quiny in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of August, 1888, made between the said Antonio Pascoal Quiny of the one part and Makoond Arjoon Dhuru of the other part, the following property viz :—

All the following pieces or parcels of land or ground or batty fields situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Gowa Mingootmandli and at Gowa near Bagalee. First Plot consisting of three beds and the bed is bounded on the east and west by the property of Diogo Antonio Quiny, on the north and south by the property of Morobs Bowjee, 2nd bed on the east and south by the property of Diogo Antonio Quiny, on the north by the property of Antonio Quiny, and on the west by the property of Francisco Joao Quiny, 3rd bed on the east by the property of Domingo Francisco Quiny, on the west by the property of Diogo Antonio Quiny, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Domingo Pascoal Quiny, containing by admeasurement 1108 square yards or thereabouts and are new salt batty grounds and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 109, 181 and 332 and new No 120, 23, and new survey No. 6, 8, 9-2927 and 4, 5, 6-3009 standing on the name of Francisco Joao Quiny and Domingo Francisco Quiny, Second plot consisting of 8 beds in one place, and it is bounded on the east by the property of Joao Pascoal Quiny, on the west by the Dhoorband or passage, on the north by the property of Indra Bhagwan and Megga Sera and on the south by the property of Morobs Bowjee, containing by admeasurement 2726 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 30, new No. 12817 and new survey No. 3074, and this plot is situated at Gowa near Bagalee. Third plot consisting of one bad and bounded on the east by the property of Joao Pascoal Quiny on the west by the property of Ramchander Dwarkajee, on the north by the public passage and on the south by the property of Pandoorung Jusvanjee containing, by admeasurement 700 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 224, 229 and 240 new No 12175 and new survey No 3058, situate in the same locality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the heirs of the late A. G. de Ga Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on a date to be hereafter fixed at the Prospect House, Grant Road, valuable open carved, blackwood household furniture, big dinner set specially ordered from England, glassware best plated ware, silverware, square piano by Soundy and Co., gold hunting watch with gold chain, rings, English clock, large Brussels carpet, mahogany dining table, 1, 2, 3, 4 light hanging argand lamps, China garden seats, table ornaments, etc.

Catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MACHINERY AND SCRAP IRON.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. W. Moir and Co.'s Ironland Brass Works 100 Foras Road, Byculla, on account of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co, of Calcutta.

A quantity of old and unserviceable machinery and scrap iron consisting of cast iron pullies, pipes, coupling for shafting cast steel stamps, etc., etc,

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Goods Station, a few bags and a quantity of loose grain sweepings.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Land with the Tannery Standing thereon situated at Sion near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late F. Rowland, Esq., sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that very valuable piece of cultivated land situate on the east side of Sion Hill, admeasuring about 58055 square yards, containing good mangoes and toddy trees with the Tannery standing thereon, consisting of engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys and machinery attached in good working order, suitable for any kind of business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE of Landed Property called Ambawady, at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Doongersey Road, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1898.

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THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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Examination and Certificate	10
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PROPRIETOR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 " grey Arab pony, goes well in harness.
1 " bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler mare, 15-1 hands, 6 years, quiet in harness, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD,

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 13th November, 1895, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property and assets :—

(1) All that piece of leasehold land, of which the original lessor was John Joseph Pereira, together with the chawls and buildings, situate on the west side of Parel or Chinchpoogly Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,376·2·9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nr. 76, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Khoja Aboo Baker and partly by the property of Poonja Ludha, on or towards the west by the water drain of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the north by vacant ground of John Joseph Pereira, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the said Nowrojee Fusserwanjee Wadia, but now of the trustees of the Jain community, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7962, and Street No. 1, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Joshi Bhimji Hariram, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla ; and (2) All that the mortgage debt assigned to the said Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla by an indenture of transfer of mortgage, bearing date the 13th of November, 1895, and made between Govindram Girdhardas and Hemraj Girdhardas of the one part and the said Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla of the other part, together with the benefit of the securities for the debt.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, No 7, Foreman's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of T. W. BROWNUTT.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

AT the allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were Rs. 7,10,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 4,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d., 70 per cent. of the tenders at which were accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers 9 1-2 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 17 1-2 lakhs to Bombay, and Rs. 8,80,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d., 70 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Extra allotments of Bills were also made of Rs. 10,000 to Madras, and 5 1-2 lakhs to Bombay, at 1s. 3 31-32d. It was announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-8d. higher, at 1s. 3 5-8d.

The Bank of England rate was lowered 1-2 per cent. to-day, to 3 per cent.

The price of Consols advanced 1-4 per cent. yesterday, to 112 1-4 ; and French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 103. Paris Exchange on London declined 1 per cent., to 25·29 1-2fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114 1-2 ; and Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., at £62 3-16. Discount on Short London Bills at three months' sight was quoted at 2 per cent., and on six months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dear, at 26 15-16d. per oz, but remained in New York at 58 3-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 7-8 dollars.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation was 35 1-2s. June-July shipment ; and for Red Karachi, 34 1-2s. sellers, June-July shipment. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,510,000 quarters, compared with 2,340,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 40s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 395 per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal ; Brown Rapeseed, 35-1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal ; Linseed, 37 1-2s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market easier in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 6,000 bales ; and the Imports, 25,000 bales. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, and in East Indians, there was a decline all round to the same extent ; American Arrivals were given in the extreme quotations at 3 33-64d. per lb. for June, and 3 15-32d. for October-November delivery. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 9-16 cents per lb. ; August Futures declined 5 points, to 6·46 cents, and December 6 points, to 6·29 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts...	7,000	2,100	1,400
Four days' do.	25,000	7,700	19,800
Since 1st Sept.	8,351,000	6,554,200	5,097,000

Locally, the Cotton market has been steady to-day, and a moderate business has transpired. Shippers bought 500 bales of Ginned Broach at Rs. 170 to Rs. 171 per candy ; 200 bales each of Rampore and Damargaum, at Rs. 153 and Rs. 148 ; 600 Bengal, at Rs. 147 1-2 ; 400 "Fine" Dhollera, at Rs. 157 ; in all, 1,900 bales. The mills purchased 1,350 bales, consisting of 200 "Good" Compta, at Rs. 163 to Rs. 164 per candy ; 50 Batwa, at Rs. 154 ; 500 Barsi, at Rs. 158 to Rs. 164 ; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 146 1-2 ; 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 158 ; 300 Karanja, at Rs. 151.

The following is our weekly statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	34,000	16,000	18,000
" to U. Kingdom	43,000	20,000	16,000
" " Continent	37,000	17,000	21,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	8,325,000	6,516,000	5,066,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	4,574,000	2,926,000	2,124,000
" " to Continent do. ...	2,517,000	2,718,000	2,120,000
" Stock in the Ports	480,000	331,000	337,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,160,000	2,629,970	2,659,930
" " Surats	174,000	249,940	310,940

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,111,000	1,121,910	1,079,330
" London	6,000	5,000	5,000
American Afloat	110,000	43,000	40,000
East Indian	9,000	11,500	23,500
Total...	1,293,000	1,189,410	1,148,330
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 5-8d.	4 1-8d.	4 5-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 1-16d.	3 3-8d.	3 11-32d.
Difference.....	9-16d.	3-4d.	13-16d

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet with but little business reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,810	bales.
Wheat	70,375	cwts.
Linseed	8,536	"
Rapeseed	14,194	"
Gingellyseed	2,533	"
Poppyseed	3,103	"
Castorseed	1,800	"

FREIGHTS are dull.—A line in Wheat is reported done for Liverpool, of about 700 tons, at Rs. 255 per ton

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A few of the latter were placed at the rate, and then 1-32d. higher was asked but nothing further wes done at the enhanced rate. For Bank Paper the enquiry was very limited for ready delivery, though at one time 1s. 8 1-16d. was available for Demand. The market closes quiet as follows :—

	per Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand . 1s. 4 1-32d.	
Do. Telegraphic..... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight ..... 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs..... 170 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at 93 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-4 for the Settlement, with 86 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—In Press Scrip, Mofussil Co. are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, and English Rs. 5 ; in Mill shares, Empress have declined Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,242 1-2 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32
Manchester Market has been quiet	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-16
Bar Silver	26 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The Clan Line steamer Bullionist left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay (extra) arrived here, from Bombay yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Brindisi (extra) left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Japan (extra) left here to-day for China direct.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore to-day, the 2nd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on 2nd instant.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 21st May, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,005	38,454	8,551	...	73,314	...
Goods	1,66,214	1,03,960	62,254	...	2,21,578	...
Other earnings	7,635	6,252	1,383	...	38,187	...
Total for week	2,20,854	1,48,666	72,188	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	29,83,478	26,51,399	...	...	3,32,079	...

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

MUNSIFNA—June 2, Mr. Kavashaw Dhunjeeshaw Munsifna, aged 23, of concussion of the brain caused by Mahomedan Rioters, assaulting him the previous night at Bandora, while in the execution of his duties as Chief Constable in suppressing the riots.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARE—May 28, at the Home, Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of A J B Hare, Esq., Kotada, Kil Kotagiri, of a son.
RICE—May 29, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev C P Rice, London Missionary Society, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898.

THE abortive risings in Italy having been suppressed by unsparing resort to military force, the danger of revolution is at an end, at all events for the present. The chief political interest in the May troubles centres in the effects which cannot fail to be serious and important, on the relations of Italy to the Triple Alliance, if that almost obsolete international combination can be still said to exist. The gravity of the symptoms disclosed by an insurrection described as it once premeditated and premature cannot be misunderstood. The Government was compelled to call to the colours 100,000 men to make preparations for calling out an additional hundred thousand and even to mobilise the whole army to place all the railways under military control, and to proclaim martial law in twenty-three provinces. Yet the Marquis di Rudini, the Prime Minister, was obliged to issue a circular to the Prefects, stating that he was unable to keep count of all the requests he had received from disturbed districts for troops to restore order. He therefore advised citizens in those districts to make every preparation they could to protect their persons and their property—a practical confession of the powerlessness of the Government to maintain order by the military alone. The cost to the State of measures up to the middle of May for the restoration of tranquility was estimated of four millions sterling, an immense sum in view of the hopeless indebtedness of the treasury. It is calculated that the thousands of foreigners who visit Italy every season spend some twenty millions in the country. Six thousand of such visitors fled over the frontier after the fearful scenes in Milan, and the furious outbreaks in other cities and in the rural districts. The Marquis di Rudini owned to an English correspondent that things had never looked so serious for Italy since 1860. He was, however, confident that all difficulties would be suspended by resolute repression of Socialists and Republicans. He even spoke of the suspension of the constitution throughout Italy if the Government were driven to that step. Papers have come into the hands of the Government which shew that there was an elaborate plan for a simultaneous rising throughout Italy in November, when the peasantry having no work in the fields would have made common cause with the Social democrats of the towns. The disaffected were organised in groups, each with a leader and sub-leader and the part each was to take carefully mapped out. The sentries at the barracks were to be killed, and the barracks rushed to obtain supplies of arms and ammunition. The sudden rise in the price of bread precipitated the outbreak, which spread like wildfire.

Milan is a prosperous city, provided with ample charities while there is employment for the comparatively well-to-do working-class population. But these are thoroughly Socialist and they thought the movement favourable for a revolution. The Military Governor-General Beccaris so little expected anything of the kind that the insurgents seized many important points in the city and built barricades with overturned tram cars and costly furniture taken from palaces, before he knew of what was on foot. Then the troops were brought out and reinforcements hurried up by railway from Turin and elsewhere. The rioters faced the fire of troops armed with magazine rifles and many hundreds were slain. Better armed parties of students from other towns seized a convent and refusing to surrender, the General battered down the walls with cannon, killing many and taking hundreds of prisoners. One of the correspondents observed a suggestive fact ; heavy volleys were fired by the troops which either went high over the heads of the insurgents, or fell short of them. Was that due to forbearance, or to sympathy? The correspondent does not decide, but he writes that if the volleys went home the killed would have numbered six thousand. The rioters no doubt counted on the fraternisation of the troops ; but the latter have remained staunch. As long as the soldiers are true to their colours, the revolt will have no chance of overturning the dynasty. But with disaffection general amongst the population the fidelity of the troops cannot be always depended upon. There can be no question that this general disaffection is the direct outcome of the universal poverty caused by by excessive taxation to keep up vast military and naval armaments far in excess of the resources of the country. Italy has been beggared in the endeavour to keep pace with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and play the role of a Great Power in the councils of Europe. The Abyssinian adventure, and gross corruption in every department of the administration, have aggravated beyond endurance a financial situation, the eventual fruits of which were clearly foreseen by Lord Dufferin when Ambassador in Rome, and by Mr. Gladstone, who in pseudonymous articles in the Reviews pointed to the certain approach of bankruptcy, if the necessary steps were not taken while it was still time to avert a crisis. That was eight years ago. In the interval the wild attempt to subjugate the Ethiopian Kingdom, cost untold millions, and ended in a grievous military disaster.

The fatal tariff war with France having deprived Italy of her best market, the ever-increasing burden of taxation has reduced the population to chronic suffering, which the increase in the price of wheat makes unbearable. When asked why unarmed people stood up before the troops to be shot down, a Milanese artisan said : "It is easier to die by a bullet than by hunger." Rioting may be suppressed by cannon and magazine rifles ; all the railways taken over by the military may secure to the army the strategic command of the country ; but these energetic measures will not reduce taxation, lower the price of bread and give employment to a starving people. As Cavour said, you can do anything with bayonets except sit on them. It has been said that the present troubles are the result of a conspiracy between the clericals and the socialists and republicans. Fortunately for the House of Savoy the Vatican is as strongly opposed to the Social Republic as the Government of Italy can possibly be. Some Capuchin monks are said to have taken part in the disturbances in Milan, and appear to have been arrested by order of General Beccaris. But the Cardinal Archbishop expressed approval of the measures taken to restore order, including, no doubt, the battering down of the walls of a convent by cannon shot. The Vatican stands aloof from the Monarchy that annexed Rome ; but it does not actively oppose or obstruct it ; and for this reason. Leo XIII. has no desire to see Italy delivered up to anarchy. The Pope who was told to stand aside, and take no part in Italian politics, obeyed the order to the letter. None of his friends vote in the elections and there is therefore no real conservation Party in the Parliament. The Church has nothing to do with the organised corruption that has discredited the existing institutions. His Holiness has no responsibility for the reckless waste of the resources of the nation on armaments beyond its requirements or its real strength. He has washed his hands of all that, and leaves the House of Savoy to get out of the impasse as best it may. But assuredly there can be no partnership with the insurgents who threatened at Milan to increase the height of a barricade with the bodies of the nuns in a neighbouring convent. Italy will have to reconsider her foreign policy ; abjure alliances that spell isolation and ruin ; reduce her armaments ; reorganise her finances and her administration and bring the tariff war with France to an end. Then the gaunt spectre of Social Revolution may be laid for another fifty years.

SPEAKING generally the crop reports for the third week in May are favourable, but it is to be regretted that the Central Provinces which have passed through such severe trials are not yet delivered from the twofold scarcity of fodder and water. Dust-storms accompanied by light rain are reported from five districts, and the preparation of land for summer sowings continues. The Provinces are better off than Bombay and Madras in this respect : that nowhere has it been found necessary to continue the relief works. In Sholapur we have 10,553 people in receipt of relief and in Poona 486, while the Nellore District of Madras reports 1,129 persons on the relief books. In the latter Presidency rainfall has been general except at the capital, over an inch of rain having been recorded at most stations. Ploughing and sowing are in progress in parts and the standing crops, mostly under wells and baling sources, are in fair condition. Harvesting under wells continues. Pasture is normally scanty, but is improving in parts after the recent rains. Fodder is available, but is dear. In our own Presidency preparations for next season continue generally and the harvesting of late crops is progressing in three district. The final memorandum on the wheat crop shows that the last crop filled an area 31 per cent. greater than in the year of famine, but as the area was then reduced by one-half we were still 17 per cent. below normal figure. It may be expected that in the present year, the average—which is about 8 1-2 per cent. of the gross area—will again be reached. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Director of Agriculture, has explained that the reason this was not the case last season was that the ryots being anxious to secure an early supply of food and fodder crops and to replenish their stocks of jowari and other grains exhausted during last year's scarcity, devoted more than usual attention to the growth of these crops. From Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the reports are favourable. In the Punjab the extra spring and autumn crops are reported good to average, and the unreaped fields are in good condition. In several parts of Burma the paddy has suffered either from heavy rain or from insects and drought, but the standing crops are reported fair to good. Tea prospects are regarded unfavourable in Cachar for want of sufficient rain, but they are fair in Lower Assam and good in Upper Assam. In Berar, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana agricultural prospects appear to be good, and yet in those inland tracts as in the sea bordered Provinces prices are coming down with extreme slowness.

A PROTEST has been entered by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce against the practice which prevails in this country of allowing Indian Customs officials to participate in fines and in the produce of sales of goods confiscated by the authorities. It might have been supposed that if there was any ground for complaint on this score, the Indian Chambers of Commerce would have brought the matter to the notice of Government, for they must be credited with understanding the issues involved more clearly than the heads of Manchester firms. One looks in vain to see any such complaint in the reports of the various Chambers in this country ; on the contrary they contain expressions of appreciation of the work of the Customs authorities. But it seems that merchants engaged in the trade in India have complained to members of Manchester Chamber of the vexatious interruption of their business by the stoppage of goods at the Customs Houses on frivolous pretexts. The Manchester Chamber believes that the delays which occur are "not unconnected with the inducements offered by the system of rewards." The Chamber does not apparently know that if such a system was not practised the average subordinate at the Indian Customs houses would be very lax in the detection of offences, and further that fines are not imposed until the higher authorities, or a magistrate are satisfied that an attempt to defraud has been made. With all the vigilance that is now exercised largely from mercenary motives, the number of fines inflicted is, but small in comparison to the enormous volume of trade dealt with. In many cases the parties are simply warned, and in others the payment of small costs is all that is asked. There are many estimable citizens who while they would not rob their neighbours of a single anna have no compunction whatever in "doing" Government, and while this attitude is so widely practised, it would be a mistake to remove such stimulus for the detection of cases of fraud as is afforded by the enjoyment of part of the fines by officials who have made

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Official despatches received at Madrid confirm the news received from Port-au-Prince of the American attack on Santiago de Cuba, and state that Admiral Schley began the bombardment of the Forts.

The Spanish ironclad Colon guarded the entrance to the harbour and replied to the Americans, who were repulsed and admit that one of their auxiliary cruisers, has been seriously damaged, but claim that they have silenced and destroyed the principal Spanish Fort and killed many who were manning the batteries.

Nevertheless no official despatches of the engagement have yet been received by the Navy Department at Washington.

SPANISH INTERNAL LOAN.

Spain is arranging for an internal loan of one hundred million pesetas.

THE ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

MAY 2.?

According to a telegram from New York, the American Squadron withdrew after attacking Santiago de Cuba, but has now returned there, and a fresh bombardment is expected.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Despatches from Havana received both at New York and Madrid state that the Ironclad "Colon" was the only Spanish warship at Santiago dnring Tuesday's bombardment, and that the other ships of Admiral Cervera's Squadron were not there during the attack.

MONETARY CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The scaroity of silver in Spain has been provoked by a run upon the Bank of Spain for the exchange of Bank notes into Specie.

If this demand continues, it is anticipated that the Bank will be unable to assist the Government.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left here at 8 a. m., to-day.

ANOTHER MOHURRUM RIOT.

RACIAL ANIMOSITY AT MOOLTAN.

36 PERSONS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOOLTAN, JUNE 2.

On the last day of the Mohurrum, yesterday, at Mooltan a serious riot took place between the Hindus and Mahomedans about one o'clock. While the procession was traversing the most crowded part of the city, it appears stones were thrown at the tazias and a sanguinary street-fight began. Knives were freely used and altogether thirty-six persons were injured, some seriously, including one Hindu, who received a severe knife wound in the abdomen and is in a critical condition.

Captain Egerton, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. L. N. Broome, District Superintendent of Police, were on the scene, and a squadron of 9th Bengal Lancers was called out. The greatest excitement prevailed and fifty-two Hindus were arrested. The city was patrolled all night, but no further outbreak occurred.

THE FRONTIER.

REDUCTION OF THE KHYBER FORCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Government have approved of the reduction of the Khyber force to one brigade which will remain at Lundi Kotal and consist of the following :—No. 3 Mountain Battery R. A., 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, 9th Gurkhas, 34th Pioneers, No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers :—Nos. 12 and 53 Field Hospitals.

The following troops are being withdrawn :—2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers remain at Peshawar for the present. The 2nd Yorkshire Regiment proceeds to Peshawar for the present. No. 1 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery proceed to Rawalpindi ; No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers, proceed to Peshawar ; 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, proceed to Dharmsala ; 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, proceed to Bakloh ; 3rd Sikhs remain at Jamrud temporarily ; No. 5, 6, 31 and 34 Field Hospitals proceed to Peshawar for demobilization.

GOVERNMENT RULING ANENT TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

With a view of limiting the frequent transfer of young officers from one Command to another, the Government of India have ruled, that such transfers shall not generally be sanctioned in cases of officers who have not completed at least one year with a native regiment and four years from date of first commission.

A VOLUNTEER'S FUNERAL.

An impressive volunteer funeral took place here, to-day, of Mr. J. Wiggins, of the Military Secretary Commander-in-Chief's Office, who died yesterday from after effects of fever, contracted during the Tirah expedition.

LADY ELGIN'S GARDEN PARTY.

Lady Elgin's garden party to-day was a brilliant affair, and was attended by the whole of Simla.

RECOVERY OF MR. JACOB FROM ILLNESS.

Mr. Jacob, officiating Finance Secretary, who has been seriously ill of dysentery, has now been pronounced out of danger.

THE SIPI FAIR AT SIMLA.

Great gathering is expected at the Sipi Fair tomorrow.

LAYING OF TELEGRAPH WIRE IN NORTHERN BURMA.

A smart piece of work has just been accomplished by Mr. Oliver on behalf of the Telegraph Department in successfully laying through very difficult country the wire from Tavoy to Mergui, which never previously has been telegraphically connected with the outside world, though it is an important centre of pearl fishing and many steamers call there.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir Philip Hutchins, at present Secretary in the Judicial and Public Department of India Office, to be member of Council of India in succession to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. The Secretary of State has chosen Sir Charles Lyall Chief Commissioner Central Provinces to succeed Sir Philip Hutchins as Secretary in the Judicial and Public Work, Department. The Vacancy thus caused in Chief Commissionership of Central Provinces will be filled by appointment of Mr. Denzil Ibbetson Secretary to Government of India Department Revenue and Agriculture. Mr. T. W. Holderness at present on special duty with Famine Commission will be appointed Secretary Revenue and Agriculture in place of Mr. Ibbetson. Sir Charles Lyall will leave India in the middle of July and the other changes consequent on his departure will not take place until that time.

CONVICTION AT POONA OF MANAGER OF SINGER'S COMPANY.

POONA, MAY 2.

The charge against the manager, Poona Branch, of Singer's Manufacturing Company came up again to-day, when the Magistrate sentenced accused to three months' simple imprisonment for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 138 and Rs. 2,928 being price of 44 machines not accounted for.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

Yesterday's returns show that of the four cases suspected of plague previously reported as progressing hopefully, one has died, a post-mortem examination having confirmed by diagnosis of the plague. There was one new admission to the medical college hospital yesterday, that of a Mahomedan from Tiretta bazaar who came from Durbhunga two days ago. The Tramway Company are being put to considerable trouble owing to drivers, conductors and syces leaving Calcutta. Out of twenty-four syces at Bhowanipore there are only three left which is putting extra strain on other employes, European assistants included. Forty-six persons arrested in connection with riot and assault upon salt inspection party which occurred at Bhonipore on 26th ultimo, where they have been put on trial before Mr Forrester, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, yesterday, but consequent on police not having completed inquiries, the trial was postponed till Monday next. The inspection party consisted of thirty-two people employed in Salt Department and three were members of the Bengal Police. Of these only two are now missing. Salt inspector who was previously reported as missing was three days after the riot found in the jungles severely wounded and all but dead from want of food. He was carried to hospital where he is progressing favourably. Tho men still unfound are two peons of the Salt Department. Considering the time that has elapsed since the disturbance it is feared that even had they not been murdered they may have died from starvation. Thirty-three of the accused have been remanded to jail and thirteen have been admitted to bail. The Joint Magistrate has visited the scene of the riot.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Hensman's team of bowlers to-day versus French's team of batters—Hensman won the toss and sent in Watson and Foulkes, Gosling and Ranjitsinghji bowling ; the runs came freely but Foulkes left early, thereafter Watson 100 and Nixon70 played brilliantly the innings closing for 2-12-Frenchs eleven compiled 158 of which Crowe hit 89 by brilliant cricket, Ranjitsinghji 37 and Gosling 13 were the only others to reach double figures.

GREAT FIRE IN THE PESHAWAR CITY.

LAHORE, JUNE 2.

A great fire broke out in the Peshawar city. The fire commenced about 8 a.m., on Tuesday, and raged till 9 p.m., on Wednesday. The passengers in the evening mail passing the city station at 5-30 p.m. saw flames rising high above the buildings. The following morning the fire still could not be extinguished, although every effort was being made by civil and military authorities It promises to be a record fire for India. The damage is supposed to be four thousand houses, and to amount to four crores of rupees.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompained by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp, arrived yesterday morning, from Mahableshwar, by the 11-15 train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. Notwithstanding the arrival was private, a few officials assembled at the station to meet his Excellency. Amongst those present were Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police ; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Customs and Chairman of the Plague Committee ; Major E. C. Bethune, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District ; Major Olivier, R. E., Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company ; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. Playford Reynolds ; Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S.; the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department ; Mr. Clifton, Superintending Engineer in the Public works Department ; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Sirdar Omer Jamal, Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, Mr. Pallonji Pestonji Raghina and Mr. Vasantrao Nana Moroba. The train was punctual to the time advertised, and the Governor on alighting was met by those present, with whom he shook hands. Mr. Pallonji P. Raghina presented his Excellency with a bouquet. The Governor then in company of Mr. Heaton and Captain Young drove to the Secretariat, where he is staying. Lord Sandhurst will remain here until Sunday next, when he will leave by the 9-30 p.m. train for Poona, *en route* to Ootacamund. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival here.

FARAKHABAD RUPEES.

A DEFENCE OF THE COINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Hearing that the coiners of the Farakhabad rupees have been caught by the Bombay police, I beg to urge that although these are considered as Queens' coins yet when offered for sale or if intended to be used as currency they cannot fetch their proper value, therefore naturally cannot be substituted for the current coin by which the value of the articles in the Bazar are determined and transactions are being made. Besides, the price of these rupees increases or decreases according to the silver market. Such rupees are abundantly used by the rustics as ornaments for neck and arms and are largely used and sold in country towns. As the old and real coins are no more to be seen in the Bazar for sale and the demand has increased for them for ornaments, shroffs or even I may say, the people who deal in silver and gold ornaments, but have got no knowledge of law took it into their head to get these coins issued for ornamental purposes. For the last five years these coins have been made and sent to Northern India, for sale as ornaments. Now the Government has taken into its head to apprehend the persons who are concerned and has made seizures, the case will be heard by the Bombay Government. In the meantime I appeal to the public whether it will be a crime punishable under Section 230 P. C. as long as the continual practice of the silver dealers (who do not know what law is) is to import these coins from Bombay for the purpose of offering them for sale to the rustics for ornaments ?

Now assuming that when once a law is passed and incorporated into the Penal Code, and a person without the least knowledge of law acts against that rule, is he to be considered an offender ? Will it not be an injustice to view him an offender punishable under sections, which are applied against wilful offenders ? As far as I know the dealers in these coins complain that up to this time they do not known which is to be considered Queens' coin out of the the following three sorts of Farakhabad rupees. (1) Sidhi Kal (2) Tehri Kal (3) Garari Dar or Pai Dar, which resembles a wheel. No proclamation has been made known to the public after the law was changed in 1896. These coins are sold at a very small profit, which can be very easily ascertained from the books of the dealers. Now if these rupees have been imported for 5 years and no proclamation has been made known to the public prohibiting their sale and if actually the entries of such sales are found in their account books showing the dealers ignorance of law then will it not be an act of generosity to leave these people with a warning not to sell in future these coins and make a public proclamation prohibiting any further sales ? At the same time I beg to ask the public whether it is a crime to coin Farakhabad rupees seeing they are non-current coins.—Yours, &c.,

Delhi, May 31. AMARNATH.

APROPOS of plague precautions, in the event of a visitation, the Simla Municipality will not be caught napping. Three inspection posts have been organised. The first on the Kalka Road ; the second on the Mashobra Road ; and the third at the junction of the Kalka Cart-road and the road to Jutogh. At the two former, segregation camps and hospitals are ready and a Hospital Assistant posted to each. At Tanvi on the Jutogh road, where the third inspection post is, there is no hospital. All cases, suspicious or otherwise, will be treated at the old Brewery which has been turned into a plague hospital. The reason for this is, we hear, the proximity of Tanvi to Viceregal Lodge and the inadvisability of placing a plague hospital there.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE gross earnings of Indian railways for the six weeks ending on May 14th show an improvement of nearly 57 lakhs of rupees over the corresponding period, or rather 43 days of 1897. The G. I. P. line alone shews an increase of nearly 17 3-4 lakhs, or about 3 lakhs a week, which must be pleasing news for its shareholders, who for many years past have seen the earnings of the railway steadily decreasing. Taking the calender year up to May 14th we find that the gross receipts of all the lines show an improvement of 106 lakhs, the North-Western lines coming first with 37 lakhs and the G. I. P. with about 29 lakhs. No such traffic has previously been known before on our Indian railways.

THE plague seems to have died out in the Secunderabad Districts. At any rate there are no official reports of the disease worth reading a second time. But Dr. Lawrie is still devising schemes and measures to hold the epidemic at bay in case it "bobs up serenely" after the monsoon breaks. Mr. A. H. Stevens, the Deputy Plague Commissioner, will, however, go out out again shortly to Ganjoti and remain there for some time.

OWING to the higher rate of pay and more sumptuous fare given seamen serving on board ships flying the Stars and Stripes, desertions from the British to the American navy, even in times of peace, are not at all uncommon. Now that war has broken out and the American ships have been kept fairly well employed, it is amusing to read that British Tars in the American navy are complaining that there is neither discipline enough nor work enough !

IT had been decided that there were to be no speeches this year at the India n Cavalry dinner at Simla ; but the young bloods were not to be denied, and insisted on the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Member and the new Inspector-General of Cavalry taking informally to their legs, Sir Charles Nairne, in a pleasant and chatty little speech, put in a plea for the horses of the Indian Cavalry, which he considers now very much over-weighted. In this opinion every light cavalryman will concur, for it is a mere façon de parler to call cavalry in which average loads of 16 stone per horse have to be carried, light cavalry. Of late years the origin of the sowar's grasscutter's pony has gradually been lost sight of. It is this baggage pony which was always intended to carry the man's kit, not his horse : yet nowadays we see the horse loaded up with a wholly unnecessary duplicate set of gear of all sorts which is never used.

A RATHER curious case of false representation, by which Messrs. Binny and Co's Cotton, Woolen, and Silk Mills Calcutta appear to have been swindled, is now under Police investigation. It would appear that so long ago as the 29th uitimo, the firm sent in from their Mill in the City a consignment of seventy dozen pairs of cotton socks to one Jackariah Sait in the Bangalore Cantonment, and they were supposed to have been duly delivered by the cartman who conveyed them to the person for whom they were intended; but it has since been discovered that Jackariah Sait's signature had been forged, and on the 19th instant the matter was reported to the City Police by Messrs. Binny and Co's Manager, with the result that the cart driver has been arrested and taken into police custody, and there the matter rests at present.

THE Commander of the steamer Umsinto which arrived in Calcutta on Thursday, reported to the Port Officer having the 8th instant sighted the steamer Aymestry hard and fast ashore on the Farquhar Reef in the South Indian Ocean, the vessel having been abandoned.

THE hitch which has occurred in the matter of the Simla-Kalka Railway is over the purchase clause, under which the Government will in future years have the option of buying up the line. The points at issue are now under discussion between the promoters and the Secretary of State, and it is hoped that they will be settled so as to permit of the final detailed survey being taken in hand this autumn. As the alignment of the railway is practically decided upon from Kalka to near Solon, it would seem also that the work of construction might be put in hand on this section next cold weather.

MAJOR DEANE, was well pleased with his recent visit to Chitral, as he found the young Mehtar greatly improved. The boy is now said to be fast friends with Captain Gardon, the Political Officer, whose influence for good in Chitral affairs appears to have been most marked. The Mehtar also, we are told, took a strong personal liking for Colonel Davidson, who has just left after commanding the garrison in the country for two years. In both these officers the people of Chitral generally put full confidence. Major Deane, in fact, during his visit would seem to have found good reason for believing that the evil influences which he spoke of in his despatch of June last have for the moment, at all events, been checkmated.

THE Board of Trade have intimated to masters of merchant vessels that it is desirable to exercise caution in approaching the ports of Spain and Spanish Colonies and possessions, and also the United States ports. It is also pointed out that too much reliance should not be placed upon information available previous to the out break of war as to the lights and marks round the Spanish or United States coasts, as such lights and marks are likely to be removed, or altered, so as to deceive the enemy.

THERE was the other morning to be seen pasted on one of the side pillars of the middle staircase of the Calcutta High Court, a petition written in English to the following effect, addressed to members of the Bar and Vakils by one Chathu Kakar, now lying under sentence of death in the Chupra Jail. This Chathu bluntly states that he lies under sentence of death in the Chupra Jail ; that he has appealed against the sentence through the usual channel ; that he is a poor man unable to pay even one pice to Counsel or Vakil to appear on his behalf ; and he concludes with a pathetic appeal to any barrister or pleader to appear gratis and plead for him on the date his appeal is fixed for hearing : adding that though no earthly reward will recompense the legal gentleman who may be induced to appear for him, still a reward in Heaven will be sure to follow for any services which may be rendered him. He gives the name of a pleader at Chupra who will afford all information.

HOUSEBOATS have become the fashion in Kashmir, and are getting numerous, though the supply is yet far below the demand. For the increasing boat population it has now been thought necessary to introduce sanitary reforms in boats, of which most of them were badly in need. The subject is now engaging the attention of his Highness the Maharaja and the State Council.

MR. A. J. WILSON winds up his views on the currency proposals of the Indian Government thus: "What the end of this folly is to be, we dare not try to imagine ; but it cannot be a good end, and we trust, whatever the Departmental Committee may or may not sanction, it will stop the execution of this absolutely daft project. If lose India we must, let us do so like men, not as Bedlamites."

ACCORDING to the "Chronicle" the German Emperor is now spending his evening in the study of military devices, for which he utilises the blackboards and slates of his sons. His latest hobby is an infernal machine, which the inventor declares sufficient to mow down whole regiments.

SPEAKING at a meeting held in Wellington in connexion with the question of Colonial defence, Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, said that the first and main defence of the Colonies was the Australasian Squadron and the necessity of strengthening it was becoming daily more apparent. If the Imperial authorities did so and desired increased contributions on the present basis it would be wise for the Colonies to come to an agreement.

THE names for four of the torpedo-boat destroyers now being built at Messrs. Thornycroft's, Chiswick, for the Japanese Navy have now been decided on, and Mr. John Donaldson, of the firm, thinks them so pretty that he sought permission to send them to the "Times." They are "Shinonome" (Daybreak), "Murakumo" (Darkening Clouds), "Yugiri" (Evening Mist), "Shiranuhi" (Will o' the Wisp)—poetical as well as pretty names, which Mr. Donaldson thinks compare favourably with "Skate," "Sturgeon," "Whiting," and a few other edible fishes whose names adorn our Navy List.

THE BANDORA RIOTS.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE.

THE savage and brutal attack made by a fanatical mob of Mohurram processionists on Mr. Cowashaw Dhunjishaw Munsifna, the Police Fouzdar of Bandora, has had the fatal result that was expected. Mr. Cowashaw died from the injuries received at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased police officer was only 23 years of age, and great sympathy is felt for his father, who served Government for many years as a police officer in the Thana District, and at whose house the death occurred.

The deceased's wounds were examined, and it was found that he had a cut about two inches and a-half long on the right side of the head. Underneath the cut was a fracture of the paricta bone, and when an operation was performed it was found that the fracture extended all over the skull, from the parietal bone to the occipital bone on the back, and from the right parietal bone the fracture extended to the very base of the skull. Another cut of nearly the same size was across the first cut, and besides these the deceased had several wheals on the back, which showed that the deceased had fallen with his face down and the assailants had belaboured him while he was lying in that state. From the time the deceased was struck he never regained consciousness, and had vomited large quantities of blood.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, at 2 p.m., and was very largely attended. A party of Thana Police escorted the body as far as the Mahim Causeway. The remains were brought down to Bombay and conveyed to the Towers of Silence.

THE IMPENDING NAVAL BATTLE.

THE impending naval battle between Admiral Schley's squadron and that of Admiral Cervera is not likely to be a repetition of the Manila fiasco. The Spaniards are not likely to be caught napping again, and the fleets are more evenly matched than was the case at Manila. The Spanish cruisers are of the first-class and of quite modern construction, and the torpedo-fleet is extremely formidable. Experts, however, express grave doubts as to the wisdom of Spain in risking a pitched battle with the American navy. With a fleet whose strength lies in her fast to torpedo-boats and destroyers guerilla tactics offered by far the most promising field of operations, and might have given the United States infinite annoyance and done much damage without the chance of effective reprisals. The Spaniards, however, have been blockaded in the fine harbour of Santiago de Cuba, and there the battle will take place. There is practically no information as to the defences of the harbour. Powerful batteries defending the narrow channel which affords an entrance to the basin might do the American fleet considerable damage if not prevent Commodore Schley's task an impossible one but it is not likely that the defences are in better order or more modern than those of Havana and Matanzas. As to the two squadrons Admiral Schley's consists of two battleships, the Massachusetts and Texas four cruisers, Brooklyn, Columbia, Minneapolis, and Newark, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the steel ram Katahdin. The Massachussetts is a first class steel battleship, with twin screws, length 348 feet, breadth 69 1-3 feet, draught 24 feet, 14,288 tons, h. p. 9,000, and her principal armament consists, of 4 13-in. 8 8-in. and 4 6-in. breechloading guns, 20 6-pr. quick-firing guns ; and she carries 7 torpedo tubes. She has a belt of armour 3 feet above and 4½ 2 ft. below the water line. Her crew consists of 32 officers and 438 men. She was launched in 1893, and has a speed of 16 knots. She has a low freeboard, and for that reason would be unable to fire all her guns in heavy weather. She has a more complete "all round" fire than many vessels, but like her sister-ships, the Indiana and Oregon, is terribly over-armoured, being a "ship creation" vessel with at least half as much armament again as she ought to carry for seaworthiness. The Texas is a second class steel battleship with a length of 301 feet a breadth of 64 feet 1 inch, draught 22 feet. She has a displacement of 6,315 tons, and 8, 000 h. p. She was built in 1889, carries 30 officers and 362 men, and her principal armament consists of 2 12-in. 46 ton, 6 6-in. and 12 6-pr. quick-firing guns ; she carries 5 torpedo tubes, and is said to have a speed of 17 knots, but it is doubtful if she could do 14. Experts question if she would be of much value in a battle. She recently sank in dock, owing, it is said, to defective construction, and the strain of action would possibly produce a like result. With regard to the cruisers, the Brooklyn has a thin armour belt, Her length is 400 feet, breadth 64 feet, draught 24 feet, displacement 9,271 tons, h. p. 16,000. She was built in 1893 and her speed is said to be 20 knots, but no very reliable data exist on the subject. She carries 46 officers, and 515 men, and her principal armament is 8 8-in breech-loaders, 12 5-in. quick-firers, 12 6-prs., and 6 torpedo tubes. The Columbia and Minneapolis are twin vessels, unarmoured cruisers with protected decks. They were built at Philadelphia and launched in 1892 and 1893 respectively. Their length is 412 ft., breadth 58 ft. 2in. and draught 22 feet 6in. ; their displacement is 7,475 tons, and their indicated horse power 21,500, with a speed of 22 8 knots. Their chief armament is 1 8in., 2 6 in., and 8 4 in. quick firers, with 6 tropedo tubes. The Newark is a protected steel cruiser of 4,083 tons, and 8,889 indicated horse power, and her principal armament consists of 12 6 in. breech-loaders, and 4 6 pr. quick-firers. She was built in 1883, and her speed is 19 knots. The Vesuvius is a unique vessel. She is 253 ft long by 27 ft. in width with a tonnage of 929, and her armament consists of three dynamite guns of 14 in. calibre and four Gatlings. She has a speed of 21½ knots, and carries six officers and 84 men. The barrels or tubes of the dynamite guns are 30 feet long, and protrude through the deck in the bow at a fixed angle and in one direction only. The steering of the ship, therefore, is responsible for the training of the guns, while atmospheric pressure regulates the range. The extreme range is one mile, but with minimum air-pressure the projectile would simply tumble out of the muzzle and blow up the ship. From the turret amidships the commander is supplied with the needful machinery to steer, train fire, and regulate the range. The Katahdin, again, is another experiment. She is 250 ft. 9 in. by 43 ft. 5in. and has a draught of 16 ft., with a displacement of 2,155, and 4,800 indicated horsepower. She carries 7 officers and 9, men, was built in 1894 and has a speed of 17 knots. She is described as a harbour defence ram, and her designer believes that in the excitement of a battle such a craft as this, keeping under the protection of the battleships, could dash out against the heaviest armour-clad ship afloat and give her a fatal blow before she could bring her guns into position to injure her. Her one purpose is ramming and her sharp steel ram weighs 131-2 tons while she can turn almost in her own length. She only carries 4-6 pr. quick-firing guns. Admiral Cervera's Squadron consists of the cruisers Cristobal Colon for Infanta, Maria Theresa, Vizcaya, and Almirante Oquendo, the torpedo-boat destroyers Turor, Tevror, and Pluton, and the torpedo-boats Aerite Syor, and Rayo and the coaling transport San Francisco. The Cristobal Colon was bought in and is a Italy fine powerful vessel. She is perhaps, taken all round the protected and best armoured cruiser in the Spanish fleet. A complete 6-in-nickel steel belt 8ft.3in. wide encircles the ship, with above it protecting the womb of the ship for 120 feet and carried to the upper deck is the same thickness of armour. Bulk heads of 6 in. protect the bases of the 5 in. barbettes in which the heaviest funs fore and aft are mounted. The crews of every gun fight behind armour. Her tonnage is 6,840, and her horse-power 14,000. She carries 2-10in. guns and 10-6in quick-firers, with 4 torpedo tubes, has a speed of 20 knots and a complement of 500 officers and men. The other three cruisers as has been said are all first-class belted cruisers of quite modern construction. They have each a displacement of 7,000 ton and 20 knots nominal speed, but as Spaniards are notoriously bad engineers it is knots is probably nearer their actual speed at sea. They are all big editions of our Undaunted class with 10-55-in. guns in unarmoured battery amid ships, and 11-in, Hontoria gun in the bow and stern in barbettes, protected by armour. Each has a couple of submerged torpedos, the only kind likely to be used in battle. As to the torpedo flotilla it is extremely formidable, the destroyers carring two 14 pr. and two pr. Maxim-Nordenfelts, and two torpedo tubes. The Furor and Terror have a speed of 28 knots and the Pluton of 30 knots. The new Canet and Hontoria guns of the Spanish fleet are superior to any of the American models, but the inferiority of the Spanish gunnery may, perhaps, equalise them. Spain has a very considerable fleet of gunboats of all classes in Cuban waters as well as the cruisers Alfonso XII. Renia Mercedes Conde de Venadito, Infanta Isabel, Isabel II, and the Marques de Ensenada, but it is not known whether any of these are at Santiago de Cuba, or in a position to take part in the forthcoming battle.—*Pioneer.*

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Wilson Line s. s. Horatio, Captain T. Croft, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hull met with heavy south-west wind and sea crossing the Channel and Bay of Biscay and thence fine weather. The s. s. Easby Abbey, Captain R. Prideaux, which arrived here yesterday from Marseilles, experienced fine weather and variable winds, lightning to S. E. S. W. and N. W. Swell for the last two days. The Anchor Line s. s. American, Captain J. W. Shanklin, which reached this port yesterday from Glasgow, experienced first part of the voyage usual Red Sea weather fair to moderate about Socotra, from thence variable winds and calm sea with southerly and S. W. swell.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE COMPLAINANTS.

THE CASE FOR THE PRSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, morning Clive Durant appeared before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for leave to file an information before Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Agent and director of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Mr. Dorabji Patel and Nanabhoy Cowasji, charging them with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences of theft, forgery, using as genuine a forged document and disposing thereof, subornation, perjury and conspiracy.

Durant said that as his case before his Worship did not come on before 2-30 p.m. that afternoon, he wanted to appear before Mr. Webb to swear to that information, which he had already sent through the Jail Superintendent against these persons.

The application to Mr. Webb ran as follows :

1. Owing to the absence of the Jail Superintendent yesterday afternoon the information I had drawn against Jijibhoy and my covering letter asking your worship to order my production before you this morning to be sworn to and heard in support of that information was not forwarded to your worship till this morning.

2. Having been brought by the Police to the Esplanade Police Court, I at 11 a.m. this morning I mentioned the above facts to Mr. Sanders Slater and asked his worship to send me in police custody to your court to make my said application as my attendance before his worship is not required before 2-30 p.m. to-day.

3. His worship now permits me to apply to your worship as I now do that you will be pleased to send an order for my production before you now. I can easily make my application and be back here by 2p.m. Mr. Slater endorsed the application as follows : The applicant appeared in this court at 11 a.m. to-day, and asked to be allowed to go before Mr. Webb, who he thought was sitting in the Esplanade Police Court, but whom he now finds to be in Mazagon Police Court. As he has been brought up here solely to appear at the trial of a case against him at 2 30 p. m. to-day, I decline to allow him to be taken to Mazagon without an order from Mr. Webb, requiring his attendance. I do not require his attendance here to-day until 2 30 p.m., but at that hour his presence here is necessary.

Mr. Webb refused the application in the following terms :—

"This is an application which must be entertained in the Third Magistrate's Court, where the application was first made. Independently of a transference of a case or an application in one Magtstrate's Court being highly objectionable, I have now two Magistrates' Courts work to dispose of and cannot for a moment undertake any further work."

THE MAGISTERIAL HEARING.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

CLIVE DURANT REMOVED FROM COURT.

The charge of alleged attempt at extortion preferred by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Dinshaw Petit against Clive Durant and three others is, absorbing public interest. When the case was called on for further hearing yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, the court was densely crowded by spectators, chiefly composed of Parsees, who take a special interest in the case. Apart from the fact that the complainant is one of the wealthiest Parsees a grandson of Sir Dinshaw, and the heir to the baronetcy, it excites great interest by reason of the public, rightly or wrongly—anticipating sensational developments of a case in itself sufficiently grave and sensational. Since the institution of the prosecution, it has been a subject of household conversation in every native circle, and various rumours are current which, if published, would furnish the novelist with a good plot for a sensational remance. But the importance and novel features of the case apart, one of the accused, Clive Durant, is gifted with a very ready tongue, and that tends to make the proceedings lively. The case was called on for hearing exactly at 2-30. The complainant Mr. Jeejeebhai Framji Petit was present with his counsel, Mr. Davur, who was instructed by Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen ; Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the accused Dhunjibhai Dady ; Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, represented Cooverji Mehta ; Mr. M. Zina, barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Kaikobshro Judge, solicitor, defended A. Williams ; while Sorabji R. Bottliwalla was defended by Mr. Furdoonji S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor.

Before the beginning of the case Mr. Roughton complained that there was no accommodation for solicitors' clerks and short-hand writers, as all the available seats were taken up by outsiders who had nothing to do with the case. The magistrate had to ask a Parsee member of the Bar to make room for a clerk, when the barrister loudly complained of such a treatment being given to a member of the profession. The magistrate said that he had no desire to exclude the members of the Bar, but he was bound to give every facility to the counsel for the accused. Clive Durant then preferred several oral appeals to the magistrate, his chief application being a request to Mr. Slater to call upon the prosecution to produce certain papers which he claimed to be his own, alleged that they were stolen from his room in the hotel. The magistrute declined to entertain the application remarking, that he could not deal with the matter as the papers refer to were not before the court. Mr. Davur then opened his address, which was listened to with great attention by the court and the spectators. In introducing the first accused, Mr Davur called him by the name of Stephen Howard which made Durant hot with indignation. He cited authorities to show that the prosecution cannot in the opening address impugn the character of an accused, who, he said, had every right to show that the conspiracy was not on his but on the side of the prosecution. A long passage-of-arms then ensued, when Mr. Davur referred to the means of the acesued ; but the magistrate allowed Counsel to speak on the point. Coming to the second accused, Mr. Davur remarked that twice, or at least once, Dhunjibhai had succeeded in his tactics in making money. Up jumped Mr. Roughton to protest against such allegations being made against his client, when he had no opportunity to meet them. He expressed great indignation at such allegations, which were disallowed by law. He described them as most unfair and improper. The allegations would go forth to the world by means of newspapers, and they would not get the opportunity to contradict them.

Mr. Brown supported Mr. Roughton's contention, saying that the unfortunate thing was that these words were uttered. The magistrate said that, to his mind, Mr. Davur had not said anything which could be construed as going against the character of the accused ; but at the suggestion of Mr. Brown, he ruled that Mr. Davur was not to say anything foreign to the case. Mr. Davur continued his address, which was frequently interrupted by Durant, who was ready with authorities for his so doing, and he had to be constantly warned by the magistrate to sit down. These interruptions at last became so intolerable, that the magistrate was obliged to have Durant removed to the dock in the first instance and thence to the lock-up. When the court rose for the day at 5-15 p.m., Mr. Davur had not concluded his address. The following is a detailed account of the proceedings :—

At the outset Durant informed the court that though the prosecution were ordered to furnish the accused persons with the names of the witnesses to be called on behalf of the complainant, a list containing names of eight witnesses was furnished only the previous day. It was further added that other witnesseses, whose names had not been given, would be called. Durant asked the court to make a note of that fact, and order the prosecution to furnish him with the names of the other witnesses.

The Magistrate : I cannot compel them to submit the names of other witnesses.

Durant contended that section 252 of the Evidence Act was obligatory. It stated that when the accused in a case were brought before the court, the latter should ascertain from the complainant the names of all the persons who were likely to be called as witnesses.

The magistrate said the accused was furnished with the names of eight witnessed, and he, therefore, refused his application.

Durant then stated that at the close of the proceedings on the last occasion he put in an application asking that he might be furnished with the certified copy of the proceedings and the court's order in reference to his being fined for contempt of court. But he had not been supplied with such a copy up till that moment, and consequently he had been unable to move the High Court in the matter.

The magistrate asked if Durant had paid fees for a copy.

Durant submitted that as a prisoner he was entitled to obtain a copy cost free.

The magistrate remarked that Durant was not a prisoner. The only things which accused persons were entitled to get free of charge were copies of the court's findings and sentence in the case.

Durant said even that he was not furnished with.

ANOTHER APPLICATION FROM DURANT.

The magistrate inquired if Durant had any other application to make.

Durant said he had. He stated that on his applying for bail at the close of the proceedings on the last occasion, Mr. Davur produced a document, which, he (Mr. Davur) said was in his (Durant's) handwriting and which contained a note to the effect that in his (Durant's) opinion there was no case against Mr. Jijibhoy. He then said that if that document were read with its context it could only help the defence, and he accordingly asked the court there and then that the document be put in. Mr. Davur thereupon immediately withdrew it. It was one of the document which had been stolen by the emissaries of the prosecution from the hotel in which he had put up previous to his being arrested. He, therefore, asked that Mr. Davur be called upon to produce that paper. Durant further stated that among the papers was a memorandum drawn by him and in which he had made a sketch of the anticipated defence that might be put forward by the accused in the case which he had brought against Mr. Jijibhoy and others. If the prosecution wanted these papers for the purpose of their case, the proper course for them to adopt was to come before his Worship and apply for a search warrant. They did not take that step, because they knew perfectly well that if his papers were seized they would destroy their case. Instead of doing that they had resorted to theft, and he was sure that the persons concerned in the theft would be dealt with according to law in another court in which he had laid an information.

After some discussion the magistrate decided that he could not make the order as applied for by Durant as the court could not deal with a paper which was not before it. When the paper was put in by the prosecution it would be the proper time for the accused to raise his objection.

MR. DAVUR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Davur in opening the case, said that when they undertook the prosecution they were aware that they would have to undergo a certain amount of vexation and worry, for which they were perfectly prepared. They knew full well that in the interest of justice and in the interest of the public a case of that kind should be faced and the parties who were deserving of punishment should be punished. They had had another exhibition of abuse that day, but knowing as they did from what quarter it came, they could afford to treat it with the greatest contempt, which not only the prosecution must feel but which every one who heard a man of that stamp must feel for him. They had made up their minds to be patient and not to descend to the level of other people in conducting the prosecution. At the same time they might refer to a warning that patience had its limit and that it was capable of being exhausted, and what was right would eventually be done. He did not wish to enter into a wrangle with the first prisoner, but he proposed to open the case at once. The accused were

to take any notice of it under the section of the Evidence Act. Extraneous matters ought not to be introduced in the present stage of the proceedings.

In the course of further argument the magistrate said that if a "prima facie" case was made out, he would commit it to the Sessions.

Mr. Roughton said that in that case the learned counsel's statement would prejudice his client.

The Magistrate: I do not think that is the ordinary construction of the words used by Mr. Davur.

Mr. Brown said that his client was coming next, and he might protest against the line of conduct pursued by Mr. Davur. The words were uttered, and they were raised to console themselves by thinking that they did not bear the construction put upon them. Under the Evidence Act in criminal proceedings evidence of bad character was not relevant.

Mr. Davur said that the learned solicitors by venturing to exhaust themselves in virtuous indignation had done more harm to their clients than he intended to do. They were afraid of evidence being called to prove that their clients were bad characters, and they wanted to stop him from making such observations.

Mr. Roughton: Is that a proper observation to make?

Durant said that all these observations were intended to prejudice the jury who would have to try the case. Such attacks would not be allowed in the Sessions Court.

After some further argument, Mr. Davur proceeded to deal with the third accused, Cooverjee Mehta, who was, he said, in a different position from the other accused. Cooverjee was the owner of a few shares in the Oriental S. and W. Company, and he was no doubt interested in the proper management of the affairs of the mill, Cooverjee at first agitated in a perfectly legitimate and honest manner against what he called the mismanagement of the mill.

Durant: And fraud also.

The Magistrate: Kindly be quiet, and don't interrupt.

THE MEETINGS OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. Davar, continuing, said accused Cooverji attended meetings of the company, where his speeches were heard and his questions answered. There was nothing to complain of in that. He also entered into correspondence with the solicitors of the company, by whom he was treated with the utmost courtesy possible. Moreover, he was allowed to take copies of documents relating to the affairs of the company. He (Mr. Davar) would now refer to a matter which might turn up in course of the trial. There was a Mehta service of the company who committed defalcations to the extent of four lakhs of rupees. The company filed a suit against his widow and had recovered certain properties from her. In the meanwhile Cooverji called private meetings of shareholders, before whom he expressed an intention of filing a suit against the agents of the company, who were considered by them personally responsible for the loss sustained by the company. The result of that agitation was that Mr. Jijibhoy undertook to pay the company out of his own pocket any deficit that might exist on account of the defalcations after recovery of properties from the mehta's widow. The meeting of the shareholders which Mr. Cooverji had called, accepted that proposal and passed a resolution that would take no further proceedings against Mr. Jijibhoy, because he had undertaken to make good the deficit. That was a very important circumsthance to remember in connection with the case. He would also be able to prove that Cooverji Mitha consulted the Advocate General and obtained his opinion as to the rights of the shareholders. As regarded the accused Williams Mr. Jijibhoy did not know him personally, but he was implicated in the case in a very serious manner. The case against him was not undertaken recklessly or on insufficient grounds. It was clear and conclusive direct evidence. Like the first accused he made a direct personal attempt at extortion and obtaining money. The fifth accused was also a man who was absolutely unconnected with the company. So they had a coterie of five gentlemen, who, with one exception, were absolute strangers to the company, putting their heads together for—as they supposed—public benefit, but, according to his opinion, for putting some money into their own pockets. The first intimation they got of some movement of the kind was a paragraph in a local paper giving wide publicity to the fact that Mr. Captain, of the firm of Messrs. Captain and Valdya, solicitors, appeared before Mr. Webb, on behalf of Dhanjbhoy Dady and asked permission to inspect certain records of proceedings taken against the agents of the Oriental Mills in the year 1890. It was very distinctly stated in the application that it was made with a view to filing an information, in his Worship's court, against these persons. It would be necessary to understand the value of that application. In the year 1890, Mr. Jijibhoy had absolutely no connection with the mill, as he did not join it until the year 1892. The proceedings of 1890 were taken by Mr. Alpaiwalla with reference to the balance-sheet of a certain year, and those proceedings ended in nothing, the balance-sheet having been abandoned. It was generally known that under a standing order the records of that court were destroyed at the end of four or five years. It had been repeatedly stated in the court that money could do everything, and that records of the court could be destroyed or abstracted at pleasure. This was a most unfair statement to make, as it was clear from the fact that the records were preserved after a period of five years. It would be extremely interesting to know what Mr. Captain expected to get from records of those proceedings, for Mr. Jijibhoy had nothing to do with the persons against whom the proceedings had been taken. This was the first note of

THE TRUMPET SOUNDED BY THE CONSPIRATORS.

It was an indirect attempt to bring it to the notice of Mr. Jijibhoy that Dady was working against him, and that his name would be brought in prejudicially against him. Then they came to a more direct attempt, which would be proved by unimpeachable evidence. On the 26th of April last the first prisoner went in person to the complainant and produced a letter of introduction from a quarter, which Mr. Jijibhoy was bound to respect, viz., from his grandfather Sir Dinshah Manekjee Petit. It would also be proved that before the first prisoner came with the letter of Sir Dinshah, Mr. Jijibhoy had received telephonic message from Sir Dinshaw giving certain instructions. Mr. Jijibhoy was, therefore, on his guard when the accused came. Durant had with him copies of printed information which were to be laid against Mr. Jijibhoy, and he had also under his arm a great instrument of torture namely a copy of the Indian Penal Code. While he (Mr. Davar) was at this point he drew the attention of the court to a fact which was most suggestive of the hobesty or otherwise of the prisoners. The prosecution would prove most conclusively that the five accused after due deliberation got 150 copies of one information and 30 copies of the other printed at the Examiner's Press. This action on their part was intended to intimidate the complainant, as Williams had distinctly said that these informations would be circulated all over Bombay. Within his experience of the police, court and he believed it was the experience of the magisrate also, that printed informations had never before been filed in that court. He considered that it was an act of positive intimidation. He then referred to the visit of Durant. He walked into Mr. Jijibhoy's office and entered into conversation with him. It was a coversation intended to intimidate him and to put him in fear of criminal prosecution and to cause him injury. After a few minutes' conversation the whole thing came out. The object of the visit became perfectly clear, and Mr. Jijibhoy would tell the court in his evidence that he was quite prepared at the time to hear a number of threats. He first said to Mr. Jijibhoy: "My wife is dead, and I am in pecuniary difficulties. If you will give me a substantial sum of money, I will see that the whole thing drops," or to the words to that effect. A substantial sum of money was the object of that visit. His client instead of telling Durant to leave the office in forcible language, merely said that he was very busy and that he could not listen to him any more. Durant then asked, "Shall I come to-morrow?" Mr. Jijibhoy told him to do so. In the meanwhile Mr. Jijibhoy consulted his solicitors, who advised him to show Durant the door if he came the following day. The next day, that is, on the 27th, Durant again came, and Mr. Jijibhoy told him that his solicitors advised him to have nothing to do with him. This was the reason why Durant persistently made attacks against the solicitors of the complainant.

Durant here drew the attention of the court to the fact that some of the witnesses for the prosecution were in the court and taking down notes of what Mr. Davur said.

By the order of the magistrate all the witnesses then left the court.

Mr. Davur, continuing, said that when Durant saw the substantial sum disappearing from his vision, he turned round and said these times: "Mr. Jijibhoy," you will repent, you will repent, you will repent. Three days after, Williams went to Mr. Jijibhoy's bungalow, but he was not given an audience. In the afternoon he went to the office of the company, but as Mr. Jijibhoy was busy at the time, he went to Mr. Jehangir Davur, the secretary of the mill. He was also armed with

TWO PRINTED COPIES OF THE INFORMATION.

He showed them to Mr. Jehangir and told him to inform Mr. Jijibhoy that these would be sent broad cast. He said he wanted a modest sum of Rs. 500 to prevent their being circulated. But his mission also failed. Mr. Davur then read certain correspondence that had passed between the parties, and while he was doing so he failed to make out some words here and there which were illegible. Durant thereupon interposed and remarked that the learned counsel was not able to read an English document, and it would be better if somebody else were to read it.

The Magistrate: Please don't interrupt.

DURANT REMOVED TO THE LOCK-UP.

Mr. Davur remarked that he treated Durant's remarks with contempt.

The magistrate said that those remarks were only thrown out to hinder the progress of the case, and if Durant continued to interrupt the proceedings he would take severe notice of the matter.

Mr. Davur: Personally, I would take an insult from such a man as a compliment. Durant here made an attempt to say something, when he was ordered by the magistrate to resume his seat.

Durant: I wish to hear what Mr. Davur says.

Mr. Davur: His proper place is in the dock.

The Magistrate: I shall put you in the dock.

Mr. Davur: If he is wise he won't interrupt.

Durant: I protest against these remarks.

The magistrate here ordered a police officer to remove the accused from near the counsels' table to the dock.

Durant was then placed in the dock, but after a few minutes he again interrupted counsel while he was reading, and the magistrate ordered him to be removed to the lock-up on the ground floor of the court-house.

Mr. Davur, proceeding, said that on the 19th of May last witness Nanabhoy was brought to the office of the company and wanted to see Mr. Jijibhoy, saying that he had got important documents to hand over to him with a view to assist the prosecution. Mr. Jijibhoy, without speaking to him, sent him to his solicitor Mr. Owen. Nanabhoy went over to Mr. Owen gave the papers to him, and made a statement to him. Dealing with the supposed loss of the documents, Mr. Davur said that they had had evidence taken on the point, and Mr. Creighton's unfortunate lapse of memory in the matter had led people to believe the silly reports and rumours circulated about them. It required to be most widely known that the papers could assist the prosecution alone and that their disappearance would benefit the accused. It was silly to suggest that the prosecution had any interest in taking away or substituting those papers. Those were papers on which the prosecution relied, and there was no doubt about their being genuine.

WERE THE DOCUMENTS FORGED.

The learned counsel representing the accused, without looking at the papers, followed the lead of Durant and began to argue in their innocence that they were forged documents. He appealed to the Hon. Mr. Mehta at the last hearing that he ought not to be carried away by what his client said, but his appeal at that time seemed to have no effect on the mind of the learned counsel. The learned counsel then read one after another four documents which were alluded to and filed as exhibits in the information, and asked the court whether or not they foreshadowed conspiracy among the accused. One of the documents distinctly proved that Mehta knew he was entering into a conspiracy with some people to share the spoils and the profits derived by a criminal prosecution. It was an undated memorandum—a draft made by Durant which foreshadowed that a new agreement had been arrived at by the parties, who met at the Civil Jail, at the Fitzgerald Hotel, and at the Estate and Money Brokers' office. It was agreed by them not to compromise the proceedings unless certain conditions were fulfilled, and the agreement went to show that the accused intended to make money by illicit means and to divide it among themselves. It was stated in one of those documents, "We authorise you to settle your claims for a sum of Rs. 50,000 and to drop the prosecution on receipt of the money." These documents were executed by Mehta and Dady, and the learned counsel trusted that he would be able to produce evidence to prove that it was a nefarious compact between the five accused to extort money, which would be proved by the writings of Durant, who was the chief accomplice, legal adviser, protector, and champion of the party, and who had been the means of bringing everybody else into trouble. The learned counsel then argued at great length that the contents and character of the documents were of immence value to the prosecution, whereas their disappearance was of immense value to the accused.

As it was 5-15 p.m., Mr. Davur thought that it would be desirable to stop here for the day.

Durant was then sent for, and on his returning to court was placed in the dock.

Mr. Zena applied on behalf of Williams to liberate him on bail stating that the offence he was charged with was not greater than those of two other accused, whose bails were accepted.

The magistrate declined to liberate Williams on bail, because he said he was like Durant directly implicated in the case.

Durant also applied for bail but his application was not entertained.

The case was then adjourned till this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the above club was held last evening at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s rooms, Apollo Bunder, Mr. Charles Brown being in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been signed by the president, the secretary Mr. Angus Brown read the following annual report:—

The record for the season under report reads eighteen matches played—fifteen won and three lost. The goals scored were thirty-one, lost seven. The foregoing record shows a great improvement to the play of the team over that of the two previous seasons; it needs something like old times to have only three losses to record, and it is to be hoped the team will endeavour to beat this record during the ensuing season. Not only does the report show an improvement in play, it also shows a great improvement in the good scoring abilities of the forwards, while the small total of seven goals scored against the team during the whole season shows the defence to have been thoroughly on their mettle. The only unfortunate blot on the season record was the defeat of our team in the Tournament; with the cup almost in their grasp, our team was defeated by the Middlesex whom they had thrashed no fewer than five times during the season. Ill luck always seems to follow our team in the Tournament, but consistent trying is sure to bring success, and we hope to see our team make a bold bid for the cup this season. Our Tournament was again one of the events—if not the event of the sporting season in Bombay, and was, as usual, an unqualified success. Disputes will arise whenever football is played and if there was any little dissatisfaction amongst one or two of the teams that played in the Tournament, we can assure you it was through no fault of your committee who acted throughout in accordance with the rules and with fairness and justice to all the competitors. The following were the matches played and won: Royal Artillery, 1 goal to nil; Telegraph Club, 1 goal to nil; D. Company Middlesex, 1 goal to nil; Royal Artillery Army Team, 3 goals to nil; H. Company Middlesex, 3 goals to 1; Royal Artillery Regimental, 4 goals to nil; B. Company Middlesex, 4 goals to 1; Band Team Middlesex, 2 goals to nil; Middlesex Regimental, 2 goals to nil; Telegraph Club, 1 goal to nil; Middlesex Regimental, 3 goals to nil; Middlesex Regimental. 2 goals to nil; Middlesex Regimental, 1 goal to nil; Middlesex Regimental, 2 goals to nil; Durham Light Infantry, 1 goal to nil. Those lost were Middlesex Regimental, (Tournament) nil to one goal; H. Company Middlesex nil to 1 goal; H. Company Middlesex nil to 2 goals.

HOCKEY.

Although the Rovers are to all intent and purposes merely an associated football club your team showed themselves a power to be reckoned with in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournment. Playing without even having a practice together, your team surprised every one by beating the strong combination of the Rangers in the first round of he ties and drawing with Middlesex in the second. Although beaten in the play off with a little fairer refreing your team ought to have been near the final. Let us hope both football and hockey teams will give a good account of themselves during the season now commencing. The hockey results were one min, one draw and one less. Scored three goals, lost two. Won Rangers, two goals to nill Drawn Middlesex, one goal each. Lost Middlesex one goal to nil.

Resolutions were carried adopting the above report and appointing the following office hearers for the ensuing year:

Mr. Charles Brown (president); Messrs. W. W. Wilson, T. De. G. Derry, D. J. Harvie, J. T. Boyd, W. B. Green and Dr. Pollen (vice-presidents); Messrs. Angus Brown and F. Hoad (joint hon. secretaries); Mr. W. S. Nicoll (hon. treasurer); Mr. W. J. Smarden (captain); Messrs. Stevenson, Downing, Catchpole, A. R. Sharp, Church and Scrafton (committee); and Messrs. C. Brown, W. J. Smarden, Derry, Downing, and either of the secretaries (select committee).

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A NATIVE VIEW OF THE PRESENT UNREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent outburst of fanaticism at Bandora, in which a Government official was done to death in the execution of his duties, once more brings this question to the forefront: "How long is open defiance of law and order going to be tolerated!" Disguise the fact as we may, there is a general sentiment abroad that, gives an unweildy mob with incipient powers of mischief there is no demand never so grotesque which the intimidated authorities will not concede. Now the basis of all good Government is not brute force but prestige, and as the above sentiment is hardly consistent with the prestige of the present British rule in India, the inference is obvious. Now or never therefore, is the time to vindicate law, authority and justice, and to show by drastic deterrent measures that rowdyism and mob rule can have no place, much less toleration, in civilised and powerful Governments. The worst of it is, that this sentiment is not confined to a particular city or presidency only, it pervades all the country over, as your telegram columns of the last few days will abundantly testify. These are the signs of the times; and he will be a true statesman who takes account of them and prevents things being drifted to worse. "Verb. Sap."—

Yours, &c.,
June 2, S.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

THE Spanish Ambassador to this Court, writes the *British Realm*, writing to his own in 1571 a dispatch which is now in the archives at Simantas, observes "the principal person in the council at present is William Cecil, now Lord Burleigh, a Knight of the Garter. He is a great heretic, and such a clownish Englishman as to believe that all the Christian princes joined together are not able to injure the sovereign of his country, and he therefore treats their ministers with great arrogance. This man manages the bulk of the business, and by means of his vigilance and his craftiness, together with his utter unscrupulousness of word and deed, thinks to outwit the ministers of other princes. *This, to a certain extent, he has hitherto succeeded in doing.*" The last sentence is, no doubt, the explanation of the bitterness of this outburst. It is interesting to notice, by way of coincidence, that the Continental press is never so irate on the subject of the greed and grasping nature of English policy as when Lord Salisbury is in power. There was but little recrimination of this subject when his opponents were in office. There was rather a tendency to praise the "studied moderation" of their policy; and as the encomiums of the Continental press partake somewhat of the nature of gifts from the Greeks, it is highly probable that their eulogy might be translated roughly into the vernacular as "we like you best when you are squeezable." Experience, moreover, shows that the travelling Englishman is in a far better condition all the world over when Lord Salisbury holds the reins of government. Sailors at foreign ports are especially in a position to give testimony to this effect.

Now, our countrymen abroad are regarded as one of a dominant race, whose chief minister looks keenly after their interests, and will require reparation for any outrages from the foreign government which will naturally compensate itself on the wrong-doer. There have been "consulships," however, of recent date in which the Englishman in a foreign country was like a dog without a muzzle under the Long dispensation. Feeling perfectly certain that a Radical Government would, under no circumstances, run the risk of even treatening war, and relying on his own Government to side, as a matter of course, with its own people when there was nothing to be feared by doing so, the foreigner proceeded to "take it out of" the Englishman wherever he found him, and if the exasperated Briton ventured to retaliate, he very soon was introduced to the interior of a foreign prison, and the jurisdiction of a magistrate who did not understand English, and who was bound by the traditions of his order to believe that the accused (and especially an alien accused) must be guilty until he was proved innocent. The foreigner naturally likes this system and dislikes the other. The result is that he exalts the name of the meek and pacific Gladstone, and denounces that of the brutal and unsympathetic Salisbury, even as the Spanish ambassador of Elizabeth's day denounced the "crafty" and "unscrupulous" Cecil. Lord Salisbury could not have better company than the man who rescued England from the triple yoke of Spain, Rome, and the Inquisition, and laid strong foundations for the building of the Empire. It may be added, moreover, by the consensus of opinion of those who know him best, both among his friends and his political enemies, that there is this in common between Lord Salisbury and the great Elizabethans; that he "dwells continually on the thought of England as a mighty nation, that he "realises her great place in the world, and, in short, lives for the Empire as everyone else lives for his party." Politicians of such opposite views as Mr. Balfour, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley, are agreed on this point.

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil was the second son of the second Marquis of Salisbury. If he had been the eldest son he would have been christened James, according to the custom of the family, after the Royal patron of Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, but his birth is more seemly than a great statesman should not bear the name of a worthless king. As it is, he bears that of his great ancestor. He was born at Hatfield in 1830. He went to Eton and on to Christ Church (1847) according to the traditions of his order. He stayed at Christ Church two years. He intended to have "gone in" for Honours, but was prevented. However, he did so well in the Pass Examination that he was given an Honorary Fourth. It is interesting to note that during his Oxford career he devoted a great deal of time to the Union, becoming one of the most prominent speakers, and winding up by election to the office of treasurer. Reference to the old minute books show that the youth was father to the statesman, for it is recorded that on several occasions he advocated the union of all the Conservative interests in the country in order to provide a bulwark against the existing Radical-Liberal one, while he also spoke very strongly against the Disestablishment of the Church. After Oxford he travelled for two years, went through the Continent, visited many of the principal colonies, even distant New Zealand. It is to this period that is assigned his experiences at the gold diggings at Ballarat, when for a short time he lived in a hut, cooked damper, and owned a grave.

Apart, therefore, from his training and family traditions, Lord Salisbury is not one of those politicians who bring the experiences only of the parish council of Little Pedlington to help them in the government of the Empire, know very little more about the Colonies than that they are names "in Geography" and hard to spell, and suppose that the Baboos who pass exams. at the Inns of Court, figure in bowler hats and become members of the National Liberal Club, are the true representatives of the "people of India," deprived of their natural rights by the "British tyranny." Lord Salisbury has seen for himself the extent of the Empire. He has had experience of the races which compose it. He also has an intimate acquaintance with the rivals who would like to wrest from us, if not our actual possessions, at least our commercial supremacy. From early age he has played a great part in the world, and has maintained his claim by constant travel. At the present day he spends a portion of the year abroad as a regular thing. On his return to England after his "grand tour" he was made a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford (1853), and later in the same year he entered Parliament for the borough of Stamford. He soon came to the front. His maiden speech was highly successful, and attracted attention. He assumed some rank in the role which Lord Randolph Churchill subsequently played in the days of the Fourth Party, for he became a bitter and irresponsible opponent of the Liberal Government. At this time he was a frequent contributor to the "Quarterly Review." In 1865 the death of his elder brother made him Lord Cranborne and heir to the Marquisate. His increased importance, combined with his zeal and ability, naturally marked him out for office in Lord Derby's third administration. He was appointed Secretary of State for India (July 1866), but shortly afterwards resigned the post on the subject of the Reform Bill (March 2, 1867). Shortly after this resignation he succeeded his father, and left the House of Commons for ever. Under the circumstances there was no love lost between him and Mr. Disraeli. Both men, however, were too truly great to allow this private difference to influence them in matters which concerned the good of the State.

ANOTHER CHURCH BRAWL.

MR. KENSIT on the 8th May, accompanied by about fifty sympathisers, attended service at St. Michael's Church, Shoreditch. There was another brawl, and another arrest was made.

A representative of the "Daily Mail" called at the Church, and received a statement of the occurrence from the Rev. A. N. Vowler, the Curate-in-charge, The Vicar, the Rev. H. Middleton-Evans, is holiday-making in Russia.

"We had morning prayer as usual," said Mr. Vowler, "at 1045. Immediately we began Mr. Kensit and about fifty persons came into the Church. They were told by the assistant priest, the Rev. W. Tyrrell, and by the Church wardens to sit in a particular part of the Church. They refused to do so, saying that it was a free and unappropriated Church and pushed their way to the front. There they took their seats. An Inspector and five Constables were present, but on being appealed to they said they could do nothing to help us.

"When we came to the Creed, they said it at about a third the rate of the rest of the congregation, thus disturbing worship. Before the Communion was over we were thrown the Church as usual, sprinkling the people with holy water. It is purely a ceremonial act. When we reached the party they rose in a body, shouting, Stop that,' 'That is infamous,' 'The Duty Mass,' 'This is a Mass shop,' and similar expressions. They closed in to the aisle from both sides, and there was a disgraceful brawl, lasting for quite ten minutes. It was not ended until the congregation came to our rescue. I went into the vestry until the turmoil subsided.

"One of the Church wardens pointed to Mr. Daniel Hone, a tradesmen, of Chilswell Street, and gave him in custody. The Police took him to Kingsland Road Police station. After a while he was bailed out. He will be charged at Worship Street to-morrow (Monday) with brawling during Divine service. In the congregation several women fainted. The children were in tears. Mr. Hone went into the pulpit and described the business as a most disgraceful proceeding. He asked the people habitually worshipping in the Church to say the Lord's Prayer twice—once for an act of reparation, and once for those who took part in the riot. They did so.

"The next disturbance was when Mr. Hume, before the sermon, besought the prayers of the congregation for the sick and for the dead, especially for our soldiers who have fallen in Egypt. When the service was over, Mr. Kensit's party made another disturbance. They upset a vase of flowers on a side altar, they shook the figure of the Good Shepherd. They stormed and protested, and eventually left the Church to hold an open-air meeting in Leonard Square.

"The residents of the District came out on the balconies, and expressed their disapproval by hooting and yelling. At evening service the Church was crowded—but there was no disturbance. This time the congregation consisted of our own parishioners and sympathisers from adjoining parishes."

LADIES AND TOBACCO.

IT is trite to observe, writes "Hospital," that a large number of the most characteristic changes of the present rapidly culminating "fin de siecle" period have been in the direction of approximating the habits of the female to those of the male sex. Among the familiar illustrations of this fact few are more remarkable than the increasing tendency of ladies towards the consumption of tobacco. . . . . Very much may be said upon either side of the question. Old-fashioned people are not unnaturally disposed to regard feminine smoking with a feeling which approaches horror, and to think that no woman can indulge in tobacco unless she be lost to all that makes her sex most charming, to delicacy, to refinement, to that power of self-denial for the sake of appearances that simulates, even if it does not constitute much which passes muster for the highest order of virtue. The "new woman," on the other hand, does not see the object of denying herself any indulgence to which she has a fancy, and pitilessly scoffs at those who would restrain her. She regards them as prudes or as imbeciles. May there not be some middle aspect, and may there not be valid reasons why the use of tobacco is or is not desirable for either sex? Its influence, in all essentials, must be the same upon both, and the question whether it should be used must certainly be capable of elucidation, in the eyes of reasonable people by an unprejudiced consideration of its effects.

We must begin by saying that we have not the smallest sympathy with that systematic consumption of tobacco which is only too widely spread among the younger males of the community, and which renders so many public places pestiferous. We think that the constant smoker among young men is very frequently one who is enabled by the perpetual influence of a narcotic to live in a fool's paradise, to neglect duties, to play with studies, to lose opportunities, and to be what it is quite certain that a bitter awakening will one day come. We are quite prepared to believe the correctness of the reports, which have come from certain American universities, of competitions between smokers and non-smokers, in which the former were beaten in everything—in games of skill, in trials of strength, and in position in the class-rooms. We are familiar, as every doctor must be, with the fact that many busy professional men, whose duties in life restrict their tobacco to certain periods of the day, and, therefore, to what is practically moderation, lose all the benefits which should naturally come from an autumnal holiday by smoking from morning to night during its continuance. But, when all this has been conceded, the fact remains that, to many persons, and according to the experience of the great majority of men of the world, the moderate use of tobacco is a panacea against many of the smaller ills of life; and we think it cannot be denied that these smaller ills fall with far greater force, and with far more frequent recurrence, upon women than upon men. Why should women, if this be true, be deprived of the

Thought in the early morning, solace in time of woe,
Peace in the hush of the twilight, balm ere the eyelids close.

We chance to know a London physician who, whenever the soul of his wife has been troubled about any of the various household cares which beset the path of women, and from which it is so difficult for them to fine escape, has gently urged upon her that she should seek the solace of tobacco, and so disarm her adversaries, who, for the most part, would be scoutes some rather than really formidable. And this, we think, is advice which, in all probability, points to the true solution of the problem.

THE YUKON GOLDFIELDS.

MR. OGILVIE'S EXPERIENCE.

AN appreciative audience assembled on May 9 at Cannon-street Hotel, when an interesting address on the Yukon Goldfields and the North-West Territories of Canada was delivered under the auspices of the Incorporated London Chamber of Mines, by Mr. W. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., Dominion Land Surveyor and Explorer. Speaking from close personal observation and experience, the lecturer recounted the characteristics of this now famous gold region of the far North-West, and whilst in no way depreciating the difficulties and hardships of journeying thither, he on more than one occasion took the opportunity of deprecating the sensational accounts which at some times appeared in the Press as to the hazardous nature of the journey and the unbearable climate of the country. His chief complaint about the region in question appeared to be the presence of mosquitoes in the summer months. Though very cold—which necessitated particularly warm underclothing—the climate and surroundings were such that very few deaths occurred among the miners; and cases of frostbite were most exceptional. Those alone who might expect to succeed in venturing into this region would only be the people prepared to be absolutely indifferent as to the hardship and unpleasantness which would be encountered whilst prospecting in search of the gold—a task which might sometimes take up a year or two before a miner settled in any particular place. He pointed out that the Yukon gold district in the North-West territories of Canada was about 650 miles long, and the same gold belt continued south for another 750 miles, the most of which was unexplored. There were also indications that it was the centre of the most extensive petroleum area in the world. Speaking of the food supplies which it was necessary to secure, he alluded to beans as being the most sustaining form of food—a hearty meal of beans enabling a prospector in that cold climate to work right through the day. Tea was his favourite beverage. In connection with the forwarding of food, it was most important that no trouble should be spared in the packing, and good sack coverings were requisite for protection. It was well also to remember that no parcels should exceed more than 100 lbs. in weight, seeing the way they would be handled in the course of transit. Mr. Ogilvie went on to describe the various routes to the gold district, and dwelt on the improvements in travel contemplated in Canada, no distant date. It was no use going to the Klondike fields now with out being prepared to spend large sums of money for the claims; but he believed there were hundreds of millions of dollars worth of gold to be taken from the neighbouring districts of Yukon during the next two or three generations; and it should not be forgotten that the location of the mother-lode had yet to be discovered. The lecturer proceeded to answer a number of questions arising out of the lecture, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him, on the proposition of Mr. Faithfull Begg, M.P. Others present included Mr. H. Seton Karr, M. P. (who presided), Sir Somers Vine, Mr. Duff Miller (Agent-General for New Brunswick), Colonel J. Harris, Colonel Fludyer, Major Leaver, Mr. Ross Robinson, Mr. M. Cator, and Mr. A. Grant Govan.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper has been issued, containing a Report of the British Suez Cadal Directors, as to the Returns of the Navigation of the Canal for the year 1897, as compared with those of the two previous years. The net tonnage for the past year shows a decrease of 660,910 tons as compared with 1896, and 549,010 tons as compared with 1895. The amount of dues has fallen proportionately from 22,502,994f. in 1896 to 22,830,545f. in 1897, a decrease of 6,739,449f. The number of vessels which passed through the Canal was 3434 in 1895, 3409 in 1896, and 3266 in 1897, of which 2318 in 1895, 2162 in 1896, and 1905 in 1897 carried the British flag. The tonnage as well as the number of British vessels has decreased, having fallen from 6,032,587 in 1895 and 5,117,708 in 1896 to 5,319,136 tons in 1897, while for the same period the tonnage of German vessels has increased from 693,645 tons in 1895 to 801,249 in 1896, and 853,685 tons in 1897. The percentage of British vessels and their tonnage in 1897 was 63·8 and 68 respectively, as against 63·4 and 68 in 1896. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of German, French, Dutch and Norwegian vessels. Of 2155 merchant vessels and vessels in ballast of a net tonnage of 5,481,913 tons passing through the Canal in 1897, 1009, of a net tonnage of 4,342,9993 tons, were British, being 74 per cent. of the number and nearly 80 per cent. of the tonnage; 231 or 10·6 per cent. were German vessels, whose tonnage was 9·8 per cent. of the whole; France, Holland and Norway combined furnishing a total of 9·7 per cent of the vessels and 7·1 per cent of the tonnage of the carrying trade to the East through the Suez Canal.

In the ten years 1888-97 the annual net tonnage ranged from 5,767,655 tons to 8,448,388 tons, and the transit receipts from 56,327,390f. to 78,103,717f., the average of the net tonnage was 7,254,222 tons; and of the transit receipts 69,279,605f.; while in 1897 the net tonnage amounted to 7,899,373 tons, and the transit receipts to 72,830,545f. The mean net tonnage per vessel also rose from 1880 tons in 1888 to 2645 tons in 1897, being 155 tons per vessel in excess of 1890 and 185 tons more than in 1895. The mean duration of passage for all vessels navigating the Canal shows a decrease from 18 hours 38 minutes in 1895 to 17 hours 44 minutes in 1897. In 1897 the percentage of vessels navigating by night was 95 per cent., as against 94 per cent. in 1893. The percentage of vessels drawing less than 23 feet declined from 62·80 in 1896 to 59·7 in 1897, while vessels drawing more than 23 feet increased from 37·20 in 1896 to 40·3 in 1897. The maximum draught allowed for vessels passing through the Canal is 25 feet 7 inches, and 391 vessels, drawing more than 24 feet 7 inches, used the Canal, as compared with 300 in 1896, 228 in 1895, and 172 in 1894, representing a percentage of 5·1 in 1894, 6·7 in 1895, 10·6 in 1896, and 12·1 in 1897. There has been a very considerable decrease in the number of troops carried through the Canal, owing chiefly to the cessation of French and Italian military operations in Madagascar and Abyssinia respectively. The Returns show 92,539 military passengers in 1897 as against 198,520 in 1896. In the year 1870, 25,758 passengers were carried through the Canal; in 1880 the number had risen to 96,904, in 1890 to 161,352, and in 1897 to 191,224.

AN experimental sowing of seed of the Australian salt bush is about to be made in the Punjab under arrangements to be made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

THE FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

SIR MARSHAL CLARKE, K.C.M.G.

THE NEW RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

THE appointment of Sir Marshal James Clarke, K.C.M.G., as Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia should satisfy even Mrs. Cronewright-Schreiner that in future the Matabele will have fair play. Sir Marshal Clarke is so pronounced a defender of native rights that his work has won the approval of the Aborigines' Protection Society, and he is, besides, a strong man and capable administrator. An old army officer, he went to Pietermaritzburg in 1874, and since then has been almost constantly engaged—save for an interval of service in the Egyptian War—in South African administration. After acting as aide-de-camp to Sir T. Shepstone, he became political officer, and was sent to help to pacify the Boers. In December, 1880, he arrived at Pochefstroom, the old capital of the Transvaal, as Special Commissioner. Boer discontent had almost reached its climax, but the English officials persistently refused to believe that it would result in anything worse than bitter words. But on December 12th, Major (as he then was) Clarke heard a rumour that the Boers meant to appeal to arms, and take their old capital from the English four days later, on "Dingaan's Day." There were only 223 regular soldiers and a few volunteers and special constables at Pochefstroom, and the city was untenable, consisting as it did of a number of isolated houses covering much ground. The troops were in a fort outside the city, and it was resolved if the Boers did start fighting, to defend the fort, the court-house, and the gaol. At noon on the 15th news was brought to Major Clarke by scouts that the Boers were advancing in heavy force. He took charge of the court-house with thirty-four men, after a vain protest against the action of the Boers. Next day they attacked him in force, and soon his second in command was shot and several of his men placed hors de combat. The court-house was almost impossible to defend. There were out buildings and walls up to within a few feet of it, and its roof was thatched. Moreover, it was impossible to keep up any regular communication with the English forces at the jail or in the fort. But their little band held their own until the morning of the 18th. By that time their ammunition had almost gone, and the Boers were stationed within twelve feet of the house, behind a wall, from which they threw fire balls on the thatched roof. Nothing could be done but unconditionally to surrender, which Major Clarke accordingly did. For his gallantry during the war he was twice mentioned in the dispatches.

From the end of the war he was kept constantly on the move, to appointment after appointment, until he settled as Resident Commissioner in Basutoland in 1884. Here all his best qualities came out. He has an almost perfect knowledge of native modes of action, prejudices, and ideas. He understands the blacks "down to the ground," and has not over much sympathy with the white traders who seek to exploit their weaknesses. He does not believe that it is necessary for the advance of civilization that the native tribes should adopt the industrial or political methods of the whites, and his plan is, so far as possible, to leave their old customs untouched, and to employ their own chiefs to govern them. He summarised his own methods in a speech to the Aborigines' Protection Society last year, at a banquet given in his honour. It is of the highest importance, he then said, that in the relations of the black and white races in South Africa there should be as little friction as possible. He did not doubt that if we could not raise the blacks they would degrade us. The proper course was first to educate the white man, so as to fit him to rule, and then the black man till he was worthy of that rule. The natives were as yet unfit to take part in the administration of European or foreign relations, although that might come; but in matters connected with native customs, they were already more capable than the whites.

In 1893 Sir Marshal Clarke—he had been made K. C. M. G. in 1886—was given the more important post of Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate of Zululand, which he retained until the territory was absorbed in Natal a few months ago. He has ruled there during a troubled time. Rinderpest had to be fought against, and famine battled with; but under him the territory has stood all its troubles on the whole very well. His severest critics have been the white storekeepers, whom he has kept under the strictest control. Some of these made complaint in the last volume of the "Natal Directory" because of his non-Europeanising the natives, but even they were obliged to admit that "justice is administered with an iron hand" and that there is an aspect of peace and contentment throughout the country." And when he left them recently both whites and blacks joined in sincere expressions of regret.

As Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia Sir Marshal Clarke will have a far from easy task. It is anything but certain that the peace with the natives will prove permanent. The Chartered Company some time since instituted important reform in Native administration. The tribal divisions that existed under Lobengula were largely restored. The Indunas had some of their old power given back to them and have the allowances of 30, a month. To make a final Indaba in the Matoppos," the last report of the Company states, "the attitude of the natives in Matabeleland has been one of complete submission. . . . They thoroughly understand and are completely satisfied with the new system." But native protestations go for very little. Only a year before the great rebellion Dr. Jameson was able to assure an audience at the Imperial Institute that he had interviewed every headman in Matabeleland, and heard the same story from all, "namely, that they are thankful the past regime is over, and that they are thoroughly grateful for the protection of the civilized Government under which they are living." Yet it is certain that, with Sir Marshal Clarke at the head of affairs, there will be no possibility of a surprise rising against the whites like that of two years back. The new Commissioner can go further in the black mind than the whites themselves, and every tribe south of the Zambesi knows his character for justice and wisdom. The blacks trust him, and in dealing with such races, trust is two-thirds the battle.

RISKS OF PLAGUE INSPECTION IN EGYPT.

WRITING from Cairo on May 6, a correspondent of the "Globe" says: Very disquieting news has been received from Suez. There is a suspected case of bubonic plague landed from one of the Egyptian Khedeviyeh steamships, and at present in the hospital at Suez. The President of the Quarantine Board, Dr. Ruffer, and the physician of H. M. Consulate at Alexandria,

PURELY PERSONAL.

ADMIRAL Dewey has frequently visited England and has a large number of friends there. From 1885 to 1888 he was in command of the Pensacola, flagship of the American squadron in Europe. After that he became chief of the American Bureau of Naval Equipment and he only took up his present appointment last January. Admiral Dewey's first service afloat was in the Mediterranean. He next fought during the Civil War, being present at the two attacks upon Fort Fisher. Shortly afterwards he was appointed an officer of the famous ship Kearsarge, the vessel which sank the Alabama.

The Sultan and the Turks generally are (says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard") following the Spanish war with much interest and great pleasure. They consider it in the light of an interposition of Providence for preventing the Power from interfering here. The newspaper "Ghairet" says:—"For us Turks the Spanish-American conflict should cause rejoicing. It is a godsend, and if it could only lead to a general European war we should be delighted. Any Turk who on hypocritical humanitarian grounds pretends anything else is shameless." It is said that this article so pleased the Sultan that the editor of the paper is now in high favour with His Majesty.

Notwithstanding the fact that the London dressmakers are complaining loudly of the dulness of the season, and of the sudden fit of economy which has come over their best customers, the fact that the Queen never allows anything, not even a period of Court mourning, to interfere with the holding of the usual number of Drawing-rooms, should surely cause all those interested in the more gorgeous forms of dress to rejoice, for one of these functions is scarcely over before another calls for preperation.

Her Majesty herself sets the example as to what should be the correct and suitable court costume for any lady getting on in years; and on many occasions during late years the Queen's Drawing-room gown has been one of the least costly of those worn at the function. A guinea a yard is the highest price ever paid by her for the black silk or satin which always forms the foundation of the Royal costume on these occasions. On the other hand, her Majesty is probably the only wearer of black crepe at a Drawing-room; on many occasions her train has been lavishly trimmed with this symbol of mourning.

A shocking story is told of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's meeting in Exeter Hall. It is that whilst the solemn theme of the black man was being dwelt upon with earnestness, and, it is to be feared, at some length, the reprehensible spectacle was presented of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Barry, Sir R. Temple, and Mr. J. G. Talbot all asleep in a row on the platform. Whether or no they slept audibly is not stated. Somebody dropped an umbrella in time to save the Bishop of Winchester from becoming a fifth sleeper of Exeter Hall. If only Mr. Kensit could have been lullabied into that goodly company, the incident would have been as pathetic as it was unique.

Mr. Kinnaird Rose Reuter's "special," is, like his colleagues, proceeding homewards, unfortunately in very poor health. According to a private letter received from the Soudan, it appears that about a week before the battle of the Atbara Mr. Rose had a slight sunstroke, and was imperatively ordered away by the doctor to the base hospital. It was while on his way there that he was chased by Dervish horsemen, and lost, for the time being, his camels, servants, and baggage. The chase was an exciting one for the correspondent, but, curiously enough, it went further towards curing the patient of his illness than all the doctor's nostrums would have done. At all events he managed to be present at the battle of the Atbara two days later.—"Westminster Gazette."

Dr. Verbeck, the eminent missionary, whose death was announced recently, possessed a keen sense of humour. The "Christian Commonwealth" tells of him that once, after he had lived in Japan for thirty years, he was waiting for a train, when a student, who had been eyeing him for some time, "concluded he would patronise this innocent alien, and air his English. With that superb assurance which is the unfailing endowment of Japanese schoolboys, this eighteen-year-old colt scampered near and shouted, 'When do you come to our country?' Dr. Verbeck adjusted his benevolent spectacles, and after a calm survey, responded, in choice vernacular, 'A few years before you did, sir.' After which the student retired."

Mr. Herbert Spencer writes to the "Times" correcting a report its art critic had given currency to respecting the circumstances under which his (Mr. Spencer's) presentation portrait was painted by Mr. Herkomer, who is at present absent in Italy. "Not reluctance to sit (writes Mr. Spencer), nor impatience, caused the difficulty, but more than inability. Nearly the whole of last year, save an interval in the country and the few succeeding days in London, during which arrangements could not be made, my ill-health was such that maintenance of a fit attitude for the needful time was impracticable. At length in despair, Mr. Herkomer came to me at Brighton (where he had another engagement) and took photographs of me on the sofa, and these, joined with a slight water-colour sketch made to recall the colours, served him for materials. Of course, more than any one else I regret that this had to be done. I feel obliged to make this statement out of regard for the feelings of the many distinguished friends and others who, having expressed their wishes in so gratifying a manner, would feel slighted did I let them suppose that those wishes had been so little regarded by me.

Sir John Scott, who has retired through ill-health from the post of judicial adviser to the Khedive, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1855. He was vice-president of International Court of Appeal in Egypt from 1879 to 1882, when he was appointed a puisne judge of the High Court of Bombay. That post he held for nine years, and returned to Egypt in 1891. Sir John, who is fifty-seven years of age, was created a K.C.M.G. in 1894.

The Rev. J. C. Herdman, D.D., minister of the parish of Melrose, who has resigned his charge on account of ill-health, is well known in Scotland, and was also for many years well-known in India. Ordained in 1845, he was for twenty years minister of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. In 1866 he was presented by the Duke of Buccleuch to Melrose parish, and has been there since. He was for ten years Convener of the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee. On the occasion of attaining his ministerial jubilee three years ago Dr. Herdman received an illuminated address from the Presbytery of Selkirk, and was presented by his congregation with his portrait.

The new Duke of St. Albans paid a visit to New Zealand some five or six years ago. The young Earl of Burford, as he then was, made himself immensely popular with the Maoris, and spent a good deal of his time in wandering about the native encampments. His excellent horsemanship especially won their admiration; as might be expected from a race of men who will never walk a yard as long as there is a horse to be had. Lord Burford was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Scots. He now holds a commission in the Notts Yeomanry Cavalry. He is twenty-eight and unmarried.

A student of Spanish annals has added an interesting chapter to the history of prices by revealing from the archives of the Escurial what it cost to discover the New World. The stipends of the discoverers, as all events did not amount to much. The pay of an ableseaman was only 15 seqins, ten francs a month while a captain only drew eighty francs, or about three guineas, a month. As for Chrispher Columbus himself, his earnings were at the rate of 1,000 francs, or £204 per annum. Even in Spain, salaries have risen since those days.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 19th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. "EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Note genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest Estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

THE FINEST TONIC.

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and making the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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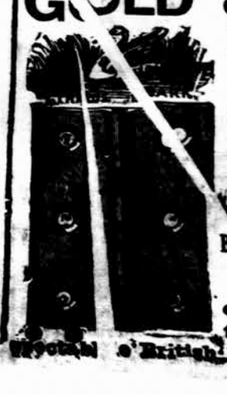
GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.



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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

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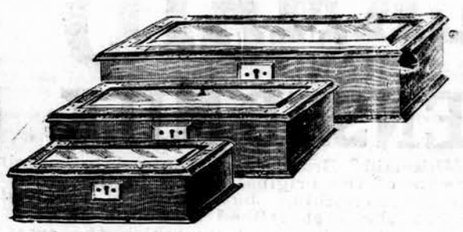

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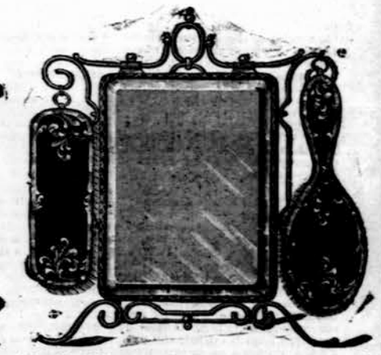
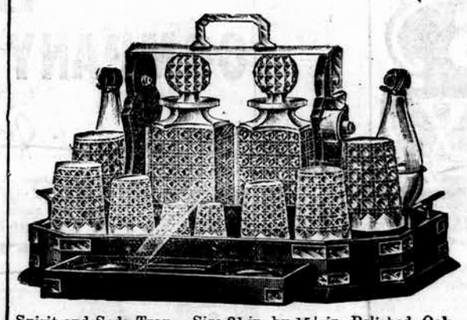


Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



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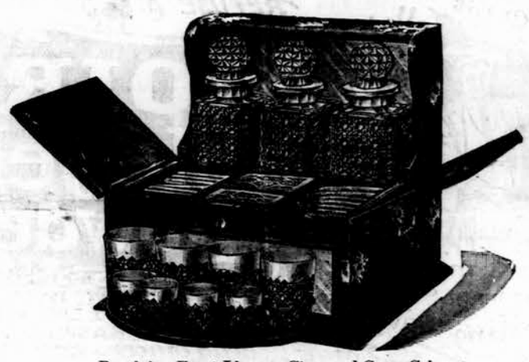

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

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THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

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